The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Award of the New Five Million Loan.

The Alleged Frauds and Abuses in the Post-Office Department—More Trouble with the Administration Organ, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

Postmaster-General HOLT expresses his determination to investigate fully the charges of fraud upon and abuses in his Department. Instructions have been given to the agents throughout the country for this purpose.

The bids opened to-day for the five million loan being lower than heretofore, is considered evidence that the state of affairs in Europe will not have the effect of tightening to much extent the money market in the United States.

Whatever the sympathies of the President may be as to Italian affairs, it is certain that he will not, as stated in the *Herald's* Washington dispatch, take any step favoring one side or the other. His excess of caution,—as exhibited in Mexican affairs, for example—will prevent him.

It is said that the President has again become dissatisfied with his organ, the *Constitution*. He appears to be unfortunate in his selection of editors. Every one foresaw, but the President, that a village politician, the pious BOWMAN, and a recently imported foreigner, were not the men to handle intricate questions of party politics and comprehensive American statesmanship. Though a desperate effort has been made to sustain the "organ," by crowding its columns with Government advertisements, many of them unnecessary, it is declining. The same old New-York Hotel clique—the Sanders-Walker-Butterworth clique—is represented in the person of BROWN, as when JOHNSON was there. These adroit managers are too much for our septuagenarian President. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 20.

The proposals for the five million Treasury note loan were opened to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. There were upwards of forty bidders, and about $13,500,000 bid for. $2,735,000 were awarded under six per centum—namely, from 5⅛@5¾ per centum, and $10,000 at 5 per cent., and the other bidders proposed six per cent., among whom the remainder of the loan will be proportioned *pro rata*.

The following are the bids:

Bowery Savings Bank	$100,000 at 5⅛
Bowery Savings Bank	200,000 at 5⅛
New-Haven Bank	30,000 at 5⅜
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford.	100,000 at 5⅜
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford.	10,000 at 5⅜
Orient Mutual Ins. Co., of New-York..	50,000 at 5⅜
Wm. Bradford, New-York	10,000 at 5⅜
Easton Bank, Penn	20,000 at 5⅜
Morgan & Sons, New-York	200,000 at 5¾
Morgan & Sons, New-York	200,000 at 5⅜
E. B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000 at 5⅜
E. B. F. Wheelwright, New-York	40,000 at 5¾
Warren Ins. for Savings, Charlestown, Mass	60,000 at 5⅛
Provident Institution of Boston	10,000 at 5
A. & M. Tusca, New-York	5,000 at 5⅜
Isaac Bell, Jr., New-York	45,000 at 5⅜
Samuel F. Butterworth, New-York	500,000 at 5⅜
Grant & Barton, New-York	500,000 at 5⅜
Silas Bronson, New-York	25,000 at 5⅜
Henry F. Vail, New-York	100,000 at 5⅜
Henry F. Vail, New-York	400,000 at —
Benjamin H. Field, New York	50,000 at 5⅜
Benjamin H. Field, New-York	65,000 at 5⅜
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	80,000 at 5⅜
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	50,000 at 5⅜
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, New-York	25,000 at 5⅜
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	5,000 at 5⅜
M. Morgan & Sons, New-York	25,000 at 5⅜

The following bids were at 6 per cent., the bidder to receive a *pro rata* proportion of the remaining two millions and a third:

New-York Bowery Savings Bank	$100,000
Marie & Kanz	500,000
New-Haven Bank	30,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford	20,000
Ketchum, Howe & Co., New-York	200,000
Edward J. King, New-York	10,000
Orient Mutual Insurance Co., New-York	50,000
Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Baltimore	50,000
United States Trust Company	600,000
Massachusetts Five-cent Savings Bank	30,000
Samuel F. Butterworth, New-York	250,000
Grant & Barton	500,000
Chemical Bank, New York	100,000
Riggs & Co., Washington	4,000,000
East River Savings Institution, New-York	50,000
Hoffman & Co., New-York	500,000
E. B. Wheelwright	40,000
Manhattan Savings Institution, New-York	100,000
A. & M. Tusca	5,000
Hiram Curtis, New-York	50,000
Mariners' Savings Institution, New-York	25,000
Gallatin Fire Insurance Co., New-York	15,000
Henry F. Vail	1 500,000
Thompson Brothers, New-York	1,000,000
Em. Industrial Savings Bank	200,000
B. H. Field	85,000
T. G. Leeds, New-York	100,000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	130,000
Trevor & Colgate	600,000
Inst. for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, N.Y.	50,000
M. Morgan & Sons	20,000
Henry F. Vail	1,500,000
Thompson Brothers	1,000,000
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	200,000
B. H. Field	85,000
T. G. Leeds, New-York	100,000
McKim & Co., Baltimore	130,000
Trevor & Colgate	600,000
Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, New-York	50,000
M. Morgan & Sons	20,000

The Collector of Baltimore has applied to the Secretary of State for information as to the nature and extent of the protection which may be afforded by the United States to a foreign built vessel purchased by an American citizen. It is understood that our Government entertain the views held by the last Administration, namely: That if an American citizen buys in good faith a vessel from a belligerent or neutral, with whom we are at peace, it becomes American property, and is entitled to protection like any other American property. The vessel, however, cannot get a register unless by act of Congress.

Information had been received here that the new steamer *Seminole*, building at Pensacola, will be launched on the 25th inst. She will carry six Dahlgren guns, and four large pivot guns.

The Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 20.

The Overland Mail of the 27th ult. arrived last night. News unimportant. The report of an attack on Lieut. BEALE'S party by the Mojaves was incorrect. The Indians were peaceable.

The Utah mail of the 24th has arrived. Portions of Salt Lake Valley were inundated, in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams, and the northern part of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden City was also in danger of being swept away by the floods in Ogden River.

The officers of the steamer *Skylark* report the reception at Leavenworth of $4,000 in gold from Pike's Peak.

A Meteoric Humbug Exposed.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 20.

The accounts which are being extensively published in the papers relative to the falling of an immense meteoric body, in the eastern part of this county, are entirely destitute of foundation.

The following is from the Buffalo *Courier*:

"It turns out that the account of the Meteoric Phenomenon which was reported by the Oswego *Palladium* to have occurred near that city, and which we copied, was a hoax, a "sell," a fabrication. The *Palladium*, of Saturday, confesses to have stultified itself, and endeavors to construe its falsehoods as a good joke. The public will be likely to look upon the matter in a very different light, and to know, hereafter, how much confidence is to be placed in any statement it may make."

Formation of Mining Companies for Arizona

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 20.

The Sopori Land and Mining Company, and the Arizona Land and Mining Company, were organized here to-day, with ample capital, and under the direction of leading business men, for operations in Arizona, where they have purchased large grants of land. ADNAH SACKET, SAML. G. ARNOLD, ALFRED ANTHONY and JOHN R. BARTLETT were among the officers.

The Recent Murder in Princess Anne County, Va.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 20.

WALTER S. SAND, charged with the murder in Princess Anne County, Virginia, was taken back by an officer in the Norfolk boat this afternoon. He says that he and the deceased married sisters, that both were farmers in Princess Anne County, and that the deed was in self-defence.

Destitution of the Huron District, Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, June 20.

Authentic accounts from the Huron District, published this morning, state that great distress exists among the inhabitants in that region for want of food, and that unless immediate relief is obtained actual starvation will ensue.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 20.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* arrived here yesterday morning, after a severe trial trip, during which her machinery performed admirably.

A Grand Regatta at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, June 20.

Arrangements are being made for a grand regatta here, July 4. A large number of boats are expected. Handsome cash prizes are offered.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 19.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below Saturday night. All well.

The Weather off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 20.

The weather has been for some days, and still is, very foggy off Cape Race.

The Junior Mutineers.

BOSTON, Monday, June 20.

The *Traveller* learns that the friends of CYRUS W. PLUMMER have failed in obtaining the interference of the President in his behalf, and that he will be executed, on Friday next, within the jail walls, according to the sentence of the Court.

DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.

The Submarine Telegraph—New Apparatus for Deep-Sea Soundings.

Lieutenant W. P. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. N., Assistant in the United States Coast Survey Service, recently addressed a communication to Professor BACHE, describing his new apparatus for deep-sea soundings. The invention is believed to be an improvement upon the contrivance devised by Lieutenant BROOKE. By the permission of the Treasury Department the communication of Lieutenant TROWBRIDGE is to appear in the next number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*. The intimate relations of this subject with the successful establishment of a Submarine Telegraph across the Atlantic, give it a peculiar interest.

Lieutenant TROWBRIDGE says that in the method of sounding heretofore employed the influence of the friction of water upon the line, or "endwise resistance," as it is called by Prof. AIRY, was known to exist, though its amount in pounds and its ultimate effect at great depths had not been determined. It was supposed that by making use of a weight of thirty or forty pounds and a small fishing-line, this resistance would be reduced to an inappreciable amount, or at least that its effect in retarding the descent of the lead would not be sufficient to destroy confidence in the results. He claims that his own investigations prove that a weight such as is ordinarily used in sounding *will be held in suspension at a comparatively small depth*, even when the line is as small as will hold the weight with safety in the air. Consequently the most skillful officers have failed to reach the bottom of the ocean in the deepest parts, and even when specimens have been brought to the surface the uncertainties of the results give good grounds for controversy as regards depth. The difficulty of attaining accuracy arises from this "endwise resistance," and the new apparatus now brought to Prof. BACHE'S notice is designed *to avoid the friction on the line*, while the line is not dispensed with. Experiments have demonstrated that a sphere, when falling freely on the ocean, will attain a maximum velocity within twenty-five feet of the surface, which will be kept up without sensible increase or diminution to the bottom. For a 32-pound iron shot this uniform velocity is about sixteen feet per second. When attached to a small fishing-line, the shot attains its maximum velocity of sixteen feet per second within twenty-five feet of the surface of the water. Before a hundred fathoms of the line is drawn into the water this velocity is reduced to eight feet per second. At five hundred fathoms the velocity is reduced to four feet, and at three thousand fathoms to one foot per second, whereas at this depth, if there is no line attached, the shot will fall with its original velocity of sixteen feet per second undiminished. Below this depth we may determine, in the same way, the circumstances in the two cases: the shot falling freely, still retains its uniform velocity, at from five to six thousand fathoms' depth, while with the line attached at five thousand fathoms the velocity is reduced to a few inches per second, and at six thousand fathoms the descent is not perceptible under ordinary circumstances. The time of descent becomes an important elemcnt also in practice; in the two cases given, the shot falling freely will descend to the depth of three thousand fathoms in twenty minutes, and to the depth of six thousand fathoms in forty minutes, while with the line attached, it will require two hours to descend three thousand fathoms, and eight hours to descend six thousand fathoms. The fact that there is no material applicable, within our knowledge, that will float to the surface from the bottom of the sea, on account of the great pressure which renders bodies specifically lighter than water at the surface, heavier than water at even moderate depths, is a fatal objection to the methods of sounding which have been proposed, in which a line is dispensed with by attaching a float at the bottom when the plummet strikes—watching for the return of the float to the surface. A line must, therefore, be used to bring back to the surface any machine by which the depth may be registered in the descent, and the motion of this line, in an extended form in the water, must be avoided.

The apparatus which Professor T. has devised is designed to secure this object—by attaching to the sinker a tube or case in which the sounding line is compactly coiled, and from which it will be discharged freely, thus causing the plummet to carry down the *coil*, while one end of the line is held fast at the surface; the line being uncoiled from the descending sinker in the manner that a spider falling from a height gives out a thread in his descent, by which he retains communication with the point above to which the thread is attached. The motion of the line in an extended form through the water being thus avoided, all the conditions of free descent are secured, and the plummet will descend to the greatest depths with a rapid and uniform velocity.

The depth is ascertained in the manner heretofore known as MASSEY'S method, by a helix or curved blade, which is caused to revolve, by the motion of the apparatus through the water. Instead of MASSEY'S indicator, however, which from its faulty construction does not give accurate results, SAXTON'S Current Metre, a much more delicate instrument, has been adapted to this purpose.

A specimen tube is also used differing somewhat from those now in use in construction but not in its essential points. The 'lower end' of the line is attached to the register and to the specimen-box, which weigh together only two or three pounds, and as the line is hauled in from the bottom it brings up the register and specimen-box, leaving the plummet and attached case at the bottom.

Besides overcoming the principal difficulty in sounding, there are other important advantages secured by this arrangement, which simplify rather than complicate, the problem. These are as follows:

First—There is no strain upon the line, in the descent, except from its own weight, no matter to what depth or with what velocity, the plummet may descend. It is possible therefore to employ a very small line; a single thread of silk may in fact be extended to the bottom of the ocean. This permits of the use of a line, which may be coiled compactly within a small space, the strength of the line being made just sufficient to insure its being hauled in with safety, bringing up at the same time the specimen-box and the register. The strain brought upon it, in hauling in, will depend upon the velocity of the upward motion, which may be regulated accordingly.

Second—A *rapid* and *uniform* descent being secured, the indications of a revolving register will be reliable when attached to this plummet; while in the present mode of sounding the slow motion of descent at great depths renders such a mode of registering the depth uncertain and unreliable.

Third—There being no strain upon the line in the descent, and the motion being *uniform*, it is practicable to determine the depth by the *time of descent*, making use of a small insulated wire as a sounding line, and determining the instant that the weight strikes the bottom by an electrical signal transmitted through the line. An apparatus was devised as long since as the year 1845, for ascertaining the moment when the weight strikes the bottom, by electricity; but in the mode of sounding heretofore employed no particular advantage would result from this, while the danger of breaking the electric continuity is very great, owing to the strain brought upon the line in the descent; and the plummet as now used descends with such a varying velocity that, even with the time of descent given, no calculation will give the depth. The method has therefore never been put in practice. Whereas, in the method proposed, there is no strain upon the line in its descent, and the plummet will fall through each successive hundred fathoms in the same time; *the time of descent will thus furnish a simple means of calculating the depth.*

In this process it will not be necessary to recover the line, and the time required to sound the ocean a any point, need only be that required for the plummet to sink to the bottom, moving with any velocity which may be desired.

Many experiments have been made on the best method of coiling the line so as to secure its uncoiling with certainty, and without the possibility of strain upon the line, or the occurrence of a kink.

Much attention has also been given to the quality and size of line to be used: upon these points, the practical working of the apparatus in a certain degree depends, but being merely mechanical questions they are easily settled.

The importance of the problem which is thus sought to be solved, in connection with the survey of the coast, has never been questioned. A knowledge of the configuration of the bottom of the sea, adjacent to the coast, is necessary to the solution of many questions of importance to navigation and to science, and especially that of the ruling feature of the Atlantic coast, the Gulf Stream; but besides these considerations, the question has become one of great public interest in connection with the laying of submarine telegraphs, the risk of such enterprises being diminished in proportion to the accuracy with which the depth of the sea is known at every point of any proposed line, and the ultimate practicability of such operations across the Atlantic being yet to be demonstrated by new and more accurate soundings.

In another article on a Submarine Telegraph, Lieut. TROWBRIDGE makes some important suggestions. After alluding to DAYMAN & BERRYMAN'S soundings, which leave the existence of a plateau uncertain, Lieut. T. says the question is one of little moment, provided the irregularities of the bottom, if such exist, do not offer any serious obstacle to the safe descent of an electric cable, or subsequently cause its destruction. After an elaborate discussion of the proper methods of laying a submarine cable, the author draws the following conclusions:

"1. Soundings of unquestionable accuracy should be made at intervals not greater than ten miles, and where there is a steep slope of the bottom, at more frequent intervals.

2. From these soundings a profile of the bottom should be made, in sections, upon a large scale, from which the length of the curve of the bottom may be calculated.

3. A chart should be constructed based upon the profile, showing the rate of speed and delivery between the different stations, in order that the cable paid out may adapt itself without tension to the curve of the bottom.

4. The profile and chart should be used as guides in the operation of laying the cable.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Additional Details and Correspondence.

Our correspondence and files, received by the *Jasper* from Minatitlan, arrived here yesterday. They throw light upon the ambiguous telegram which we gave, upon the arrival of the steamer, last week.

Rumors of the Defeat of the Reactionists Under Mejia and Marquez—Miramon Averse to the Recall of Santa Anna—Intrigues of the Priests—Movement of Cobos Against the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, May 27, 1859.

Your correspondent embraces the opportunity of sending a few lines to Minatitlan for the *Coatzacoalcos*, though nothing of consequence has taken place since the departure of the *Tennessee* on the 23d inst.

Dates from the City of Mexico are up to the 20th inst. Additional mention is made of the defeat of the Monarchist forces under MEJIA, and rumors that have been afloat respecting MARQUEZ having met with a reverse, begin to assume the form of truth.

MIRAMON began to show symptoms of bolting as measures for the recall of SANTA ANNA progressed.

ZULOAGA and the clergy were intriguing on their own special account.

The Monarchists were furious against the English who signed the protest to Mr. ORTWAY.

The item of most import is that it is well understood, in the City of Mexico, that an expedition is being fitted out there under COBOS to operate on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and secure, if possible, the ports of Ventosa and Minatitlan. Should this expedition really make progress in that direction, it may lead to a new and important issue as between Mexico and the United States. It may well be doubted, however, whether anything effectual will be accomplished in that direction by the emissaries of MIRAMON.

The United States sloop-of-war sailed for Tampico on the 22th.

On the same day the United States auxiliary screw steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, with Mr. MCLANE and suite on board, departed for Santa Compa, a point on the coast about 75 miles below this. From this point Mr. MCLANE intended to proceed a short distance into the interior to San Andres Tuxtla, a healthy place where he could locate for the Summer and keep up an uninterrupted communication with his own and the Mexican Government. MITLA.

Later by Way of Tehuantepec—Arrests at the Capital—The Expedition of Cobos—His Defeat Reported.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Friday, June 3, 1859.

As you already, doubtless, have intelligence, MIRAMON has, by special decree, restored the Ex-Dictator, SANTA ANNA, to his rank, title, and property and has sent General WOLL to take Tampico, in order that SANTA ANNA may be admitted to Mexico by that port. But WOLL has received a check, and as the Liberals hold so much of the surrounding country, it would be difficult for SANTA ANNA to penetrate to the capital, even should he get to Tampico; so that though MIRAMON may have thought it good policy to do what he has done for SANTA ANNA, his sincerity is doubted in regard to his wishing to restore SANTA ANNA to full power.

The serious dissensions which have long existed in the ranks of the Church Party at the capital, have at last broken out into open warfare, and MIRAMON has ordered the arrest of ZULOAGA, Padre MIRANDA and JAREGUI, for conspiring against him and attempting a revolt.

The expedition of COBOS (to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec) has already made its appearance at Oajaca, where it has gained some advantages, and it is thought by many that the city itself is in danger; but this is improbable. If, however, it should fall into the hands of the Church Party, an expedition will be immediately started thence for the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, now entirely held by the Liberal Party. COBOS' force is said to number some 2,000 men. In case of his success, the transit, and the work on the route, would of course be interrupted, and the Americans resident here be in need of protection for their persons and interests. It is important that an American ship-of-war should be stationed at either end of the route.

Among the passengers by the last trip from Ventosa, were General DEGOLLADO, Secretary of War, Gen. MARIN, General HERNANDEZ, Captain AVILEZ, Captain TERRIS and others, from Acapulco, *en route* to Vera Cruz.

P. S.—At the last moment a report reaches us that a general engagement had taken place near the City of Oajaca, and that COBOS had been defeated; but I am unable to verify the statement. Besides, it is considered by those best conversant with affairs as impossible.

Items from the Newspapers.

Alarming reports prevailed along the line of the Tehuantepec road as to the growing power of the Church Party, which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party, and every American on the Isthmus believes that the preponderance of the reactionists in that quarter will be coincident with the kicking the Company off the road, and express the wish that such a state of things may obtain, and thus force the Government of the United States to take the matter seriously in hand.

The regular troops having all been recalled to Vera Cruz, the Commandant at Minatitlan required three hundred dollars to equip a force of fifty volunteers, to turn affairs in his favor, and called upon the Collector of the port for the funds required. This was refused, whereupon the Commandant instructed the Judge to have the papers ready for his commitment to prison, in case of his non-compliance within a specified time. Thus stood the affair at the departure of the *Jasper*.

It is confirmed that ZUAZUA has been named General-in-Chief of the Army of the North, which brings under his command also the States of San Luis, Aguascallentes, Guanajuato and Zacatecas.

INDIANA "REGULATORS."—We learn from the Indianapolis *Journal*, that the Southern portion of Indiana seems to be constantly infested with thieves, counterfeiters, and other scoundrels, who are either protected or actively assisted by certain residents, and thus enabled to escape the slow moving justice of law. So great have the depredations of these characters become, that the citizens have felt driven to the extremity of organizing a band of "Regulators," after the manner in Noble County. The murder and attempted robbery of an old German in Greene County, the circulation of unusual quantities of counterfeit money, and the presence of several citizens of much worse than suspicious reputations, appear to have been the impelling causes of the movement, aggravating a long-slumbering fear and dislike of the rascally citizens in question. A meeting of the citizens of two townships was held on the 2d inst., when it was resolved that STEPHEN SCAGGS, JOSEPH ELLIS, GEORGE BURTON, WM. FIELDS and JOSEPH SMITH "leave the State of Indiana" on short notice, and that "WM. GROVE immediately close up his grocery," and quit selling liquor," &c.

The London Times on the Rival Liberal Leaders in Parliament and Lord Derby's Position.

A House of Commons fresh from the hustings is easy of division. This is the time when it ought to be secured by the chief who expects to do anything; for every month, every affair of a night, every trifling incident, tends to obliterate pledges and to supply new motives or new pretences for action. So we conclude no time will be lost in bringing the House to that issue which Lord DERBY most expressly and industriously declared to be the purpose and the excuse of the Dissolution. To which side of the political world have the British constituency given their preference at this critical period? Considering the singular fatality attending Ministers which have the misfortune to conduct the commencement of a war, we could almost have wished anybody who could be easily spared to run the risk of this mischance; but there is now no choice. Lord DERBY has put a question to the country; the answer is given; notwithstanding a serious loss, there is still a large numerical majority against Lord DERBY, and it must be used now or never. Of course that majority is abandoned, and a defeat must be accepted, unless the chiefs of the Liberal Party can bring themselves to a reconciliation. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have to forgive a good deal. The chief hope is that they have done one another so much mischief that there is some difficulty in deciding which is the debtor on the account. A little extra self-complacy may give each of them the comfortable assurance that he has been the greater aggressor of the two, or the most formidable avenger. Unfortunately, nothing can be forgotten, for it is all not only on the page of history, but at the very headings of its chapters and in the very titles of its volumes. Women, they say, can forgive, and men forget; but politicians are of that neuter gender which neither forgives nor forgets very thoroughly, but overlooks or holds in abeyance. For the present, without prejudice to the general account, and reserving the right to reopen several controversies and demand certain quittances, political rivals can combine and get on somehow together. There really is no reason why these two two men should not get on well under almost any arrangement. If they cannot divide honor and power to their mutual satisfaction while one is nominal chief, there are several most unexceptional statesmen who would hold the post of honor without unduly presuming on a titular supremacy. Indeed, with Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the Cabinet, there is no one else who would be likely to lead in too dictatorial a fashion.

It is quite within the last ten years that this personal rivalry, which has exercised so great and pernicious an influence on the fortunes of England, became a recognized fact. In 1851 Lord JOHN RUSSELL found that, without any understanding to that effect, Lord PALMERSTON conceived that he was solely responsible for foreign affairs, and had no occasion to consult his colleagues, or even, on all important occasions, to take the commands of a higher personage. Eight years ago Lord JOHN RUSSELL was probably of opinion that he was quite as good at foreign affairs as Lord PALMERSTON, and was both qualified and entitled to overhaul his proceedings as freely as he pleased. So he got rid of his too forward and powerful colleague, and no doubt felt that he had added a cubit to his stature. The proportions of nature, however, are not so easily changed, and the very next year Lord JOHN RUSSELL was made to feel that Lord PALMERSTON was not less inconvenient as a foe than as a friend. Both had had a lesson, and with much misgiving, especially on the part of the great Reformer, they merged their differences in equal subordination to Lord ABERDEEN. It could not be quite satisfactory to quarrel for a prize and for a third to carry it off, but they bore the harness well, and jogged on two years. Lord JOHN, however, though ready to share office with Lord ABERDEEN, declined to go with him to the stake, and left him on the eve of his downfall. On that event our Parliamentary system, which is always working out all possible permutation, gave Lord PALMERSTON the Premiership, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having quarreled with the last Ministry, had no alternative but to accept as a chief the man whom he had formerly cashiered as a colleague. It might be wisdom, it might be meekness, but neither virtue had its reward, possibly because it was not consistently carried out. Lord JOHN RUSSELL showed himself at once a fidgety colleague, and was seduced by his own restlessness into a mission to Vienna, where he lost his time, reputation, and eventually his seat in the Cabinet. He had now leisure to revive old recollections; and, having no longer the country to look after, was the better able to consider the means of avenging himself. He took his revenge on the China question, and no doubt more effectually in that distracted state of the Liberal Party, which has led to the installment of a Conservative minority in power, and an appeal to the country, with at least a doubtful result.

Happily, these men are statesmen and politicians. Were they simply two neighbors, two squires, two clergymen, or a clergyman and a squire one-hundredth part of this mutual injury would make them utterly irreconcilable. Neither vestry, nor club, nor bench of magistrates, nor any human power, would ever bring them together, except to scowl defiance or exchange words of hate. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON are politicians, and though the words "policy," "politic," "political," and all that refer to the government of mankind, have an odious meaning in the vulgar mind, they are more compatible with mutual forgiveness than are terms of more purely theological import. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON may get on very well yet. We do not underrate the difficulties in the way of their joint action. We are not deceived by their readiness to run together in opposition. "The more the merrier" when a Minister is to be pulled down, and twenty statesmen are not too many to pronounce funeral orations on a foe. But the difficulty begins when the botty has to be divided between the pack. Where there is but one lion the old epologue tells us the arrangement that is usually made, but in the present instance there are least two lions, who both expect a share in proportion to their dignity, if not their deserts. Even granting the first difficulty over, how are men so accustomed to supremacy to sit long at the same table, and feel in the same measures equal responsibility and pride? We can only say that, as the occasion is preëminently one for forgivness and forbearance, the one who shows most of these qualities will deserve best of his country. Parliamentary history for the last twenty years supplies the gravest lessons against political impatience and the mere vanity of office. Neither Lord JOHN RUSSELL nor Lord PALMERSTON would add to his reputation by that two years' tenure of power which is all that can be expected from Lord DERBY'S immediate successor. In the event of a war there may be another Pitt and another Liverpool Administration; but till some strong passion carries the country on its legs, we are likely to have our triennial Parliament and biennial Administration. Are honors so brief and capricious worth the rivalry of such men as PALMERSTON and RUSSELL? Will posterity note that the one was Premier so many times, the other so many? or that the one was Premier altogether so many years and so many months, and the other so many months? No; the things that survive are the broad outlines, the honorable abnegation, the evident preference of country to self. But these statesmen have not merely to add to their good name. They have, unfortunately, something to repair and redeem. They have done themselves much wrong in the eyes of future ages by their long strife. The present, happily, if they could but understand it, is the very opportunity their friends would wish them for setting themselves right with one another, with their country, and with the world.

The Perilous Position of Turkey.

From the London Times.

Among the consequences of the present war must be reckoned the disorganization and exhaustion of the Turkish empire by the threatened outbreak of new troubles before those of the Russian contest are composed. The ambitious potentate who has forced these complications on Europe is sometimes praised by his English friends for his desire to confine the war to Italy, and to spare Europe the spectacle of universal bloodshed. This, so far as it means that he would rather not fight Prussia and Austria at once, is, no doubt, a correct estimate of his policy, but, unhappily, in the weaker and more unsettled parts of Europe there is no sign of such forbearance. Indeed, the state of Turkey, both European and African, is such as to call for attention, if not anxiety. The greatest danger lies, we need not say, along the course of the Danube. In Moldo-Wallachia, in Servia, in Montenegro, the influence of France and Russia has roused a commotion which even they will find it difficult to allay. Nothing is more fully proved than that in a community of nations like modern Europe it is impossible for a great war to be carried on without in some degree involving every State. Prussia and Austria remained aloof from the Russian war, but can any one fail to see that their neutrality has been indirectly the cause of the present embroilment? So impossible is it for any Sovereign or statesman to say that he will confine or localize a war, and that it shall give no trouble beyond the precincts where the fighting takes place. The Turkish Empire is now in a more dangerous state than in 1828 or 1840. Those few who were bold enough to question the policy of the late war, and who thought the peace of 40 years ought not to have been lightly disturbed, may now be pardoned for referring to their former arguments, and for asking what securities the Ottoman State has derived from the blood and treasure poured out by England. In 1853 the Turks had a fine army, a good fleet, and the country was prosperous, the Christian communities especially advancing rapidly in wealth and importance. On the Russian throne was a Prince who, though proud and imperious, could not be called a disturber of Europe, inasmuch as during his reign of nearly thirty years the world had enjoyed almost profound peace, the only interruptions to the general concord being caused by two French Revolutions. In this long period, the happiest in the modern history of mankind, Europe had made progress of every sort. The most remote districts were being intersected by railways; everywhere commerce and mutual intercourse were softening the asperities of character and rooting out the antipathies of education. In spite of internal troubles, the fruit of Socialist and Democratic teaching, the States of Europe made continual progress in removing the inevitable discords of provincial feeling, while the great Powers were linked together by a mutual confidence which made eternal peace seem no Utopia at the Exhibition of 1851.

How different is the present situation of Europe need not be said. At the instigation of a Sovereign hardly twelve months on the throne, Turkey "tore to pieces the cobwebs of diplomacy," and rushed into a war. Our own countrymen followed with all the headstrong energy of their character. To the advantages derived from this great conflict we are not blind. It proved that the Russians have no strength for the conquest of a single province of Europe if steadily resisted, and that the march to India is the wildest of dreams. It also taught Englishmen by terrible experience the deficiencies of their military organization, and will enable them to prepare for contingencies more serious than the attack on a Black Sea fortress. But these results, it must be allowed, are collateral, and Turkey will, we think, prove to have gained little by the alliance of Western Europe for her independence. The Christian populations have been more than ever filled with the belief that their religion and nationality are in danger from the Porte's sovereignty, while the rupture between Russia and Austria will prevent the latter from exercising that influence over the Czar which formerly compelled him to keep his coreligionists within bounds. The end of the Moldo-Wallachian dispute is to place the two provinces under the rule of an obscure agent of Russia, and the vaunted Constitution will, in a year or two, be utterly forgotten, it having served its turn in giving supreme power to the nominee of NAPOLEON III. and ALEXANDER. Throughout the semi independent provinces, and even in Roumelia, there prevails an expectation that the Italian war is to have its counter-shock in Turkey, and the more active spirits even contemplate an invitation to England to relinquish her protectorate over the Ionian Republic. If such hopes generally produce the events they refer to, a lengthened war can hardly fail to cause dangerous complications in Turkey. In fact, the northern provinces of the Ottoman Empire are just as far gone in excitement as Sardinia and Tuscany were six months ago, and when we see what a few weeks have brought forth, we cannot but look anxiously in this new direction. In the meantime Turkey, poor and exhausted by the late war, with hardly a remnant of her lately respectable navy, is as little as possible ready to engage in military operations against her insurgent provinces.

POLITICAL.

The refusal of certain Virginia postmasters to send returns of elections to the Secretary of State, without prepayment of postage, has led to a correspondence with the Post-office Department, and the offending postmasters are directed to forward the packages, charging the proper amount of postage, but not to insist upon prepayment. This is a precedent for coming elections.

PRENTICE says that if Mr. BUCHANAN resolves to submit his name to the Charleston Convention,

"He will bring the same kind of recommendation that a Son of Erin once did. 'Paddy, do you know how to drive?' said a traveler to the 'Phæton' of a jaunting car. 'Sure I do; wasn't it I that upset your honor in a ditch two years ago?'"

Senator HOUSTON is to run for Governor of Texas, on an independent ticket. The following is his letter of acceptance:

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, June 3, 1859.

DEAR SIR: On yesterday I yielded my own inclinations to the wishes of my friends, and concluded, if elected, to serve the people as the Executive of the State. The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which I will be governed, if elected. They comprehend all the old Jackson National Democracy I ever professed or officially practiced.

SAM. HOUSTON.

The Boston *Post* understands that the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, at a recent meeting, resolved to call a State Convention, to be held in Worcester on the 7th of September next; but the Committee have given no official notice of the fact.

An American Convention in New-Jersey, held at New-Brunswick last week, recommended that a State Convention be held at Trenton on the 7th of September "for the purpose of nominating as candidate for Governor a man whose antecedents shall be such as to command the united and cordial support of all true national men."

Serious Railroad Collision—Ten Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, June 17.

A fearful railroad accident occurred yesterday afternoon at Rochester station, twenty-six miles from this city, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Roads; an accident not so fearful in its direct consequences as in the manner of its occurrence, exposing as it does such daring indifference, recklessness and criminal negligence. In view of the facts it is no wonder that travel should be on the decrease, or that nervous men should bid a tearful farewell to their families on the eve of a day's journey by rail.

Owing to a detention on the Central Road, the Express train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Cleveland Road was also detained, as was likewise the Express train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company. The Fort Wayne train left the city at 1.25 o'clock, and the outer depôt, where a change of engines is always made, at 1½, being half an hour behind time. The Cleveland train left the city some ten minutes after the Fort Wayne train, when the rules require that it shall always remain twenty minutes.

The accommodation train, conducted by Mr. FRANK WILLIAMS, on which we happened to be a passenger, laid over at Sewickley about 15 minutes, but the express not arriving, dropped down to Haysville, just as the Express arrived. Nine minutes after, some say, but only three minutes according to a gentleman who timed it, the Cleveland train went bounding past Haysville at a rapid speed without stopping. The first train stopped at Sewickley, but the latter stopped at no station this side the accident. At Rochester, while the Fort Wayne train was waiting to wood and water, and only two minutes after it had reached that station, the Cleveland train went tearing into the hindmost car with terrific force, at a momentum of not less than twenty or thirty miles an hour, injuring the following persons:

Phares P. Kauffman, Lancaster, Pa., compound fracture of the leg below the knee.

Mrs. F. B. M'Keon, Memphis, Tenn., rib broken.

Wm. H. Benton, Chicago, hurt in the side, and otherwise scratched and bruised.

Josiah Stewart, Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa., bound for Newcastle, hurt in the side, leg bruised. Injuries slight.

Caleb B. Arnor, Salem, Ohio, cut in the head and face bruised. Injuries not serious.

Frank Greele, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, head cut and had flesh wound in the right side.

J. H. D. Blake and E. D. Porter, of Boston, and D. M. Cook, of Maysville, were also slightly injured.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States bark *Release*, Lieutenant Commanding WM A. PARKER, one of the Paraguay Expedition, arrived at this port on Saturday, in fifty days from Montevideo. She brings home as passengers the crew of the late American bark *Austin*, which was destroyed by fire at Buenos Ayres on the 7th April last. Some of the crew were accused of setting the vessel on fire, and were sent home for trial by the American Consul at Buenos Ayres. The American Squadron sailed for Buenos Ayres April 29. Officers and crew all well.

List of officers of the *Release*: Lieutenant Comman

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

The Coolie Immigration System—Introduction of Foreign Labor to Trinidad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, April, 1859.

I endeavored to show in my last letter—what is, indeed, a matter of historical record—that within a few years after the emancipation of the slaves in Trinidad, a large proportion of creole labor, always inadequate to the demand, was lost to the estates—not as some suppose, through the idleness of the negro, but from his natural aspirations after greater independence and desire to improve his circumstances. The creoles did not leave the estates as soon as they were freed; they waited until they had acquired sufficient means to purchase land; and it was not until 1844 that the planters felt in its full force the severity of the loss they had sustained. During this and several subsequent years the gloomiest apprehensions were entertained, and it was feared that sugar cultivation would be entirely abandoned in the island. Injustice to the Trinidad Proprietary, it must be said that they did not yield to misfortune. They were a new race compared with the ancient Proprietary of Barbados or Jamaica, and, with more life, intelligence and energy, they made every exertion that men could make to extricate themselves from their difficulties. Inter-colonial immigration was encouraged, and captains of vessels were offered a bounty for every laborer they brought to Trinidad. This immigration has been large and useful in its way, but it is at all times uncertain, and cannot be depended upon. The creoles from other islands are not bound by any contract to labor on the estates, and, like their brethren in Trinidad, they will quit the estates as soon as they have means to do so. Some may remain in Trinidad as small proprietors, but many return home. The system, moreover, has given rise to much fraud. Creoles are taken away and reintroduced to obtain the bounty, and this nefarious practice, I understand, is still successfully kept up. I stated in my last letter—and the statement was founded on such general information as I had obtained from all sources—that the number of Trinidadian creoles who worked on the estates, was between three and four thousand. The agent-general for immigrants has since made up his report, which I have been permitted to see in advance of publication. From that document, it appears that the number of laborers, creoles of Trinidad, who are working on the sugar estates, is 3,832, and the number of laborers, creoles of other Islands, is 4,041. Adding to these the estimated number of creole laborers on the cacao estates, there would be a total of about 5,000 creole laborers of Trinidad, and the same number of creole laborers from other islands actually at work during the harvest season. I say during the harvest season, because many of the creole laborers from other islands are not permanent residents of Trinidad, but return home as soon as crop operations are over.

The planters of Trinidad have also encouraged immigration from Canada and the United States, and several hundred people of color did actually come from the Republic; but being principally tradesmen and mechanics—a class too numerous already—they were of no direct advantage to the planting interest. Several thousand Africans, liberated from Slavery, and a few hundred voluntary emigrants from the Kroo coast, were a valuable accession to the labor force of the island; but the supply was limited and insufficient. The number of Africans on the estates at present, is 2,885. The total importation of creoles from other islands, Africans and Americans, amounts to 20,000—and if they could have been retained, they, with the creole laborers of Trinidad, would have sufficed at least for present want. But many of them returned home; others bought land for themselves or engaged in trade, or as domestics; and the remnant of this emigration now on the sugar and cacao estates, together with the Trinidad creoles, does not exceed 13,000 laborers. I still think that the tenure system of Trinidad, though more liberal than that of Barbados and some other Islands, has had much to do with the dislike of the negro to perform estate work. It is true, that the Trinidad planter exacts no rent from the laborer on his estate and supplies him with medical attendance; but the laborer in return is compelled to work for the estate alone, and for five cents a day less than the current rate of wages. It may be urged, and with truth, that house rent and medical attendance are worth more than five cents a day; but for these privileges the laborer is required to give up his independence, and I do not think it natural that even the negro should, of his own free choice, prefer the exchange.

It will thus be seen that the exertions made by the planters to obtain creole labor were only partially successful, and the expenses to which they were subjected swelled the number of incumbered estates. But desperate circumstances stimulate exertion, and the importation of foreign labor, after the successful example of the Mauritius, was finally attempted. The first ship with Chinese immigrants arrived in the harbor of Port of Spain in 1845. But the importation of Indian coolies was soon substituted for that of Chinese. The experiment remained for some time very doubtful. The laborers arrived for several years in small detachments, and at long intervals; and they were brought from the opposite extremity of the world at an enormous cost. They had to be instructed, and from the day on which the first convoy was landed down to the year 1853, no one could say whether the plan was a success or a failure. But now that it has been fairly and fully tested, the advantages of this importation of foreign labor to the colony are so thoroughly established that no one who visits Trinidad in 1859, after having seen her and known her in 1846, can hesitate to believe that not only has the Island been saved from impending ruin, but a prospect of future prosperity is opened to her such as no British island in these seas ever before enjoyed under any system, slave or free. I am speaking of a fact which is apparent to every one who walks the streets of Port of Spain, or surveys the splendid picture of cultivation which the Naparima counties present. There, for miles and miles, you can travel over undulating land rich with waving fields of sugar cane. The smoke from a hundred chimnies indicates the prevalent use of steam, and strangely contrasts with the purely tropical aspect of the country, checkered, as it is, with dense masses of shrub or groves of the mangoe and fenced in with rows of gigantic palm. The story that every Naparima planter tells is, that within the last ten years he has greatly extended and improved the cultivation of his estate and has doubled his produce. It is a story you can well believe if, at this season, you enter the mills and see an average of from eight to twelve hogsheads of sugar daily manufactured in each. This extension of culture—fully borne out by facts and statistics—is increasing every year, and the consequence is that, every year, the Proprietary are demanding more and more labor. It is to be hoped that they will continue to be supplied through the means of a system beneficial alike to the laborer and his employer, and that the ignorant and fanatical outcry raised by English Abolitionists against the coolie immigration will not be allowed to prevail. I will give you here a brief outline of the plan under which Trinidad is receiving her foreign labor.

The most salient point in the system is that the immigrants are under the close surveillance of Government, and no planter, were he so disposed, can wrong them with impunity. A Superintendent, or Agent-General of Immigrants is appointed, and is invested with special powers. He acts on behalf of the Government as the immigrant's protector. He indentures them to their employers; keeps a register with the names and other particulars of both parties; provides food for those immigrants who are not employed immediately on their arrival; sees that husbands are not separated from wives, or children from parents; visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates; and is required to obtain from the planters quarterly returns, in which the increase by birth and decrease by death of the laborers on each estate, with other specified particulars, must be fully stated. The reports are transmitted to the Government by the Agent-General. This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture, if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill used by his employer, or that the accommodation or medical attendance to which he is entitled is bad or insufficient. The system of Government supervision is, in fact, perfect and complete, and the consideration paid to the wants and comforts of the immigrant is carried to a point that many consider injurious to the planting interest.

When I speak of coolie immigration to Trinidad, I mean emigration exclusively from British India. This is the only immigration conducted here on a large scale, and for it all others have been very properly abandoned. It is merely removing British subjects from one portion of the Empire to another, where the prospects to the laborer are infinitely better and brighter. He is indentured in order that the parties who have suffered the expense of his importation may be guaranteed from loss. A clerk, sent from England to the Colonial Bank in Trinidad or Barbados, receives his traveling expenses and is indentured in the same way, though with this disadvantage, that, if found inefficient, he can be turned adrift: the coolie, on the contrary, if inefficient, must be retained or sent back home, and, if disabled by sickness, must be properly cared for. It has been vaguely stated that the British coolie immigration is cruelly conducted, but I can affirm that the very reverse is the case. The coolies are imported from Madras and Calcutta at a general expense to the Colony—to meet which a duty has been imposed upon rum—and at a special cost to the employer of about $25 per head. The law provides for their free return after they have completed the term of industrial residence for which they were indentured. They are perfectly free men and women, and at their own option leave the squalid filth and misery in which they have been accustomed to live, on a promise, guaranteed by Government, of a free passage and fair remuneration for their services in the West Indies. Upon arriving here they have no thought or care about the future. They are immediately provided for. They live on the estates rent free in comfortable cottages; if sick, they receive medical attendance without charge: and their wages are five times more than they could earn at home. The physical appearance of a crowd of coolie immigrants returning to India attests the beneficial results to themselves of an industrial residence in Trinidad. Instead of being a set of naked, half-starved, gibbering savages, ready to eat any dead, putrid animal, fish, flesh, or fowl, that lay in their path, they are clothed, sleek and well-fed, strong and able-bodied—speaking English with tolerable accuracy, and looking the intelligent people that they really are. I have seen them arrive and I have seen them depart, and speak from actual observation. After they are landed from the ship, not only families, but people from the same district are kept together; their wants are immediately cared for, and, the prospects of work and wages being certain, their condition is far more comfortable and encouraging than that of the masses of Irish immigrants who arrive every week in the City of New-York. So jealously does the Imperial Government watch over the interests of the coolies, that no more than 350 or 360 can be carried in a first class ship. They are not more crowded than cabin passengers in an ocean-steamer—not half so crowded as a regiment in a troop ship going to the East—and the mortality among them, considering their wretched and impoverished condition when placed on board, is inconsiderable. During the voyages from Madras this year the deaths among the coolies have only amounted to three-quarters per cent.

The British Anti-Slavery Society, with a zeal only excelled by an ignorance of the subject they undertake to handle, are moving heaven and earth to stop the coolie immigration to the West Indies—God only knows for what reason—but the mortality on board the coolie ships is the excuse offered for this extraordinary attempt to ruin the colonies that are fast recovering from the effects of emancipation. The pretension, however, of excessive mortality on board the coolie ships is positively untrue, as far, at least, as Trinidad is concerned. Among the Madras immigrants, the mortality on the voyage is not so great as it would be if they remained in their own villages; and if the mortality among the Calcutta immigrants be greater—and I believe it averages five per cent.—it arises from the fact that British agents are permitted to engage these laborers in a weak and sickly condition,—men who would die at home quite as readily as on board a vessel. This is strictly prohibited under the French system, and we accordingly find that, though the British only carry one immigrant for every three tons measurement, and the French carry one immigrant for every ten, the average mortality among the coolies on the voyage to Martinique, since the commencement of the immigration, has been only one per cent.

It is impossible to imagine the rights of any people more securely guaranteed than are those of the Indian coolies who emigrate to Trinidad. That they receive adequate compensation for their services is apparent from the fact that all who return home, after completing their term of industrial residence, carry away large quantities of money. I heard of a coolie the other day who returned, after a residence in the island of ten or twelve years, with $9,000; yet this man was entitled, and actually received, a free passage home. A ship load of coolies, going back, will take with them from $40,000 to $50,000, and, under these circumstances, the heavy tax imposed upon the Colony and the planting interest for their return passage must be considered as a hardship, if not a positive injustice. By a colonial ordinance, passed in 1854, the Indian immigrants who have arrived subsequent to that period are only entitled to a free return after a residence of ten years; but the principle of granting a free return at all is absurd, for by it, after making heavy sacrifices to obtain a laboring population, the Colony, by its own act, deprives itself of that population as soon as it is thoroughly educated and inured to service. That the coolie laborers themselves are fully satisfied with their condition in Trinidad is very evident from the large numbers who remain in spite of the bonus, for it is nothing else, offered them to return. After they have fulfilled their terms of service, many voluntarily renew their contracts.

The "Indenture" of which I have spoken is the contract of service into which the immigrant enters with his employer, and may be general or specific in its obligations according to option. The immigran is indentured for three years; as soon as that period has expired, and he has chosen to re-indenture himself—which he may do to whomsoever he pleases—he can release himself by paying $1 20 to the Agent-General for every month that may be wanting to complete his term. After the immigrants have fulfilled the obligations to which they bound themselves, they receive a certificate of what is called "Industrial residence," which empowers them to act as independently as they choose for the future. Under the general contract—where no express agreement has been made to the contrary—the immigrant binds himself to work, except in cases of sickness, and on Sunday and holidays, for nine hours a day. By refusing or neglecting to work, he forfeits his claim to wages for the time he absents himself, and, being tried for the offense, may, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

There are at present 439 Chinese and about 6,000 Indian coolie laborers of both sexes on the sugar estates of Trinidad. The coolies are but the nucleus of the future laboring population of the Island, which if as thickly settled as Barbados, would contain a million and a half of people. Of sixteen thousand coolies originally imported to Trinidad from Madras and Calcutta, including a few hundred from Cape Verd, a very large number have been sent home. A few left the Island after the expiration of their terms, to seek their fortunes on the Spanish main as laborers—they are perhaps not all that the planter could desire. They have not the endurance or strength of the creole, but they are industrious and intelligent. They are gracefully formed, and, upon first arriving, do not look as though they could stand the labor of the fields or the boiling houses. But the coolie perseveres in his work—the nature of which he learns very quickly—and soon becomes an efficient hand. He is mild in disposition, almost to effeminacy, docile and obedient, contrasting very favorably, in this respect, with the negro and the Chinaman. The coolie is not addicted to crimes of violence, and I have heard more than one planter express the most intense satisfaction at the prospect of substituting altogether the coolie for the creole labor. In the Demarara riots of 1856, said to have been incited by the "Angel Gabriel," but which were a pure outburst of creole vindictive jealousy against the Portuguese residents, the coolies behaved remarkably well, and the Governor, in his report, declared that they rendered important service in protecting life and property. I should say, as far as the Trinidad coolies are concerned, that their extreme docility and gentleness amounted to a fault.

Statistics of the quantity of labor performed and of wages paid on this Island show some interesting results. The coolie works, on an average, 19½ days during the month and receives $5 35; the creoles of Trinidad work 16½ days and receive $5 91; the creoles from other islands work 17½ days and receive $6 27; the African works seventeen days and receives $5 36; and the Chinese work 17 days and receive $4 27. It will be seen from this that the creoles from other islands are considered the best laborers, for they are best paid. The statement further shows that no injustice is done to the coolie. He is not brought here under fair promises and afterwards compelled to work, as I have seen alleged, for a sum below the market rate.

The British system of immigration has been most unjustly confounded with that of the French to Martinique and of the Spanish to Cuba. In the one case the immigrants have all their rights secured by Government guarantee and supervision, and no immigration on private account is permitted. The blessing of giving labor and life to the Colony is scarcely equal to the blessing that this immigration scheme has conferred upon the coolie himself. He receives, as I said before, his house rent and medical attendance free, and he earns from $5 to $6, and as high as $10 a month, which he is at perfect liberty to dispose of as he pleases. A poor pagan, he is brought in contact with civilization, and soon forgets and abandons the gross superstitions in which he was wont to put his faith. Under this system of immigration more is done towards Christianizing and civilizing the people of India in one year than has been done by all the missionaries that ever migrated to the East under the influence of an enthusiastic and mistaken zeal. The coolies who go back after an industrial residence, go back to spread abroad the seeds of civilization, which will one day bear fruit, and in this light the free return granted by the Government may be advocated with some show of reason. While in the Colony, every provision that the law can make is made for the education and industrial training of coolie children and coolie orphans have an asylum in Trinidad, which one or two leading proprietors have established, and which, in all the details of management, is equal to any similar institution that I have ever been permitted to visit. The children are brought up as Protestants, for though the Roman Catholics are the most numerous in the island, they are not willing to expend the money or the trouble that the establishment of another institution would require.

I trust that, in these few remarks, I have made a sufficiently favorable impression of the coolie immigration system as established and worked out in Trinidad. After examining it in theory and in practice, I could come to no other conclusion than that, in the first instance, it has been the salvation of the colony, and, in the second, will create for it a contented, industrious, and intelligent laboring population.

W. G. S.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Kentucky Democrats for the Military Protection of the "Peculiar Institution."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

There can be little or no doubt that the Kentucky Democracy, whether for DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN or GUTHRIE are, in effect, all alike and equally for the protection of slaveholding in the Territories, of each and every slaveholder there in the perfect and perpetual enjoyment of his alleged rights, by the whole judicial and legislative, executive and military power of the General Government. Whenever the people from any cause fail to give this protection, they must be compelled to give it, or it must be secured to the slaveowner by the application of all available civil and military Federal means.

Mr. MAGOFFIN is for it, and so are they all. He says these rights must in some way be protected now, and guarded in the future; "and if it should be necessary to pass laws to enforce the decrees of the Judiciary, or even to call out troops, it would be the duty of the Government to do so." All the Democratic candidates for Congress say the same, as for instance Captain SIMMS in the Ashland, and Colonel HOLT in the Louisville District. They both insist upon "the duty as well as the power of Congress to pass all needful laws for protection," upon the obligation of the several branches of the Government, "backed by the Treasury, Navy and Army of the United States, to protect the rights of slave-owners in the Territories." They both, like the rest, are "for exhausting the powers of the Federal Government, including the strong arm of the military, to insure ample protection."

Our Democratic writers are all chiming in with their speakers. The Louisville *Courier*, our chief Buchanan and Guthrie organ, expresses the decided opinion that the existing protective laws are insufficient and inadequate, and that the whole power of the Government, Legislative and Executive, including the military, "shall be subsidized to carry out the requirements of the Judiciary." And the Kentucky (Lexington) *Statesman*, the mouthpiece of BRECKINRIDGE, is for pretty much the same. It insists, (if it insists upon anything,) that the Federal Courts in the Territories have unlimited jurisdiction to enforce all "Democratic" remedies heretofore or hereafter provided by Democratic Congresses, in the exercise of their unlimited discretion, for the violation of slaveholders' rights therein, "and the army of the United States stands ready to execute the Courts' judgments." Our Kentucky Douglas organ, (the Louisville *Democrat*,) also, now takes the same position—if it can be said to have any at all.

A while ago Mr. HARNEY professed comparatively little respect for or confidence in Judicial or Federal action of any sort about this matter. While he held that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, declared that the only power which Congress possesses concerning slaves is the power coupled with the duty of providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their owners, he contended that even if the Court had decided that Congress, in coöperation with the other departments, can and should protect and enforce the right of slaveholding in the territories, the Democratic Party should and will exercise this power of Federal protection, or not exercise it, according as the party holds the Constitution to be; that his Party has never deferred to the mere authority of the Supreme Court, and does not depend on any judicial tribunal for *its* political rights and duties. He does not write so now. His present prevailing drift, if I understand him, is different.

According to Mr. HARNEY, of to-day, the Administration is right on the Popular Sovereignty question; there is no such thing as "Squatter Sovereignty;" certainly, no one will say that Congress shall never interfere with a Territory, or that the action of the legal tribunals will not answer a very valuable purpose; nobody is for non-intervention with territorial legislation, which is unconstitutional; if the settlers violate the Constitution, the Government should interfere and administer correction; if they misbehave and thwart the purposes of their territorial organization, Congress should at once step in and deprive them of all their organic privileges. "When a Federal Court decides that a wrong is done by the Legislature of a Territory, then a Democratic Executive or Democratic Congress will rectify it. The President can intervene to see that the laws there are executed, or that the decrees of a Court are carried into effect. The Courts are to grant any protection guaranteed by the Constitution; and the Executive is bound to see that the laws and the decrees of the Court are executed, if it takes all the power of the Federal Government."

So we see, that the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories, (let alone the States,) has not a single consistent and persistent Democratic advocate in Kentucky. It is universally repudiated. Our Douglasites no longer adhere to their former doctrine, that property in slaves must depend for protection upon the will of the people amongst whom it is located. They have all virtually deserted it—given in, and gone over to the doctrine and dogma that "all the power of the Federal Government" is especially bound by the Constitution for its protection: that the people directly concerned are not by any means to be always trusted to pass and execute local laws adequate to the security of so "peculiar" and sacred property; and, therefore, that whenever the Democratic powers at Washington declare a want of confidence in them—the "squatters"—they should and will subject all the Federal resources to the territorial service of "the Institution," and every individual representative thereof, even to the application of powder and ball, bayonets and cannon. Their meaning is this or nothing. It will amount to this, or to nothing but party talk and party capital.

PONTIAC.

Different Charities for Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *animus* of the late communications in your paper from Mr. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, and from Mr. HALLIDAY, of the Home of the Friendless, is much to be regretted. They do much harm to a good cause. These gentlemen are respectively the heads of two noble kindred "charities," and yet they seem sadly to lack charity for each other. Instead of indulging in unfriendly comparisons and rivalry, there should be nothing but the most friendly and harmonious concert of action between all our kindred societies—the House of Refuge, the Juvenile Asylum, the Home of the Friendless, the Children's Aid Society, the Orphan and Half Orphan Asylums, and others;—all have (it is presumed by the public) the same great aim and object in view, which is the reformation and elevation of the destitute and delinquent children of this City. There is a continuous population of at least 40,000 children to care for by these different Societies. These children, as to their moral and mental condition, may be divided into several classes, and each Society takes care of, or should take care of, just such class as it was specially instituted for. For example, the chief end and aim of the Children's Aid Society being the immediate transplanting of its children into the country among respectable and virtuous families, this Society should be extremely careful not to receive or transplant any but those who are in a fit moral and mental condition to be so placed. All those who are below this standard should be handed over by them to one of the other Societies for the needful training and discipline, as they have no accommodations of their own for that purpose. The transplanting of vicious children into the families of virtuous and respectable farmers at the West, (especially where they have children of their own,) to contaminate and ruin those they are thrown with is now complained of from that section, and must be remedied; and this remark applies to all our Societies in a greater or less degree. The Home of the Friendless, the Juvenile Asylum, and other Societies, who receive or should receive a class of children who require a certain degree of moral and mental training for a longer or shorter period, ought to be extremely careful (much more so than they have been) to know that every child before leaving their hands, is really, and in fact, both morally and mentally fit to be restored to society, whether by discharge or indenture. Now, whether this costs the particular Society $1 or $100 per *capita*, the child should never be thus restored until the great end, its reformation, as far as practicable, is accomplished. This end is a sort of implied contract with the public, and the public have a right to hold these Societies to a rigid performance of their duties. The aim and object of all these different Societies being the same, but dealing with different classes of children, the means adopted by each Society to accomplish the object must necessarily differ; hence, some must spend more money than others, and hence all comparisons as to the cost of the work of the different Societies, and all other disparaging remarks or publications on the part of any one Society towards another, is not only unmanly and undignified but decidedly unfair and unjust. It is to be hoped that the public will hear no more of it, but that each Society now in a belligerent attitude, will bury the hatchet, and live a long life hereafter of perfect peace and harmony with its kindred Societies, otherwise, at the next meeting of the Reformatory Convention in this City, a proposition may be offered by the children of this City, for the formation of a new Society, whose object shall be to reform some of the members of the Reformatory Convention.

CIVIS.

Harriet Martineau on the War.

THE PROJECT OF AN AMERICAN MEDIATION—ANOMALOUS CHARACTER OF THE CONTEST—ITS PROBABLE RESULT.

Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

MONDAY, May 23, 1859.

We read with some surprise in American newspapers that Mr. COBDEN has been using his opportunity as the guest of the President to sound him on the subject of mediation between the belligerent Powers in Europe—Mr. BUCHANAN himself to be the mediator. The story is probably untrue, the growth of conjecture or of the impression of Mr. COBDEN, as a leader in the little group of peace men in this country. If, however, it is true, or at all extensively believed in the United States, it will be as well to remind your countrymen that Mr. COBDEN is not a representative of English opinion on more than a specific class of subjects. I need not explain that he is not so on the question of American Slavery; and on foreign policy he is as little entitled to speak for the public at home. The nation would say, if asked whether it would be well for Mr. BUCHANAN to mediate in the Continental quarrel, that the thing is impossible. On two grounds, at least, it is so impracticable that I am disposed to hope that Mr. COBDEN has not proposed anything so foolish.

It is impracticable because the quarrel is of a nature which does not admit of mediation. It is not a case of misunderstanding. It is not a case of interpretation of treaties; nor a question of boundaries, or of territorial or commercial rights. There is no ground for explanation, no point for decision, no field for arbitration. The cause lies deeper and rises higher than intervention can reach. The thing to be proved is whether the Italians shall live as they please or continue to be overruled by a foreign power which they detest. A shout of derision was raised, two years since, when one of our most liberal statesmen observed that it was a pity the people of Lombardy were not a little more civil and patient towards the Austrians, as, by showing a compliant temper, they might obtain many concessions and relaxations of rule. The scornful reply from Englishmen as well as Italians was that the people did not want relaxations and boundies; they wanted the strangers to take themselves off from a country where they were unwelcome, and had been settled for the political convenience of the ruling sovereigns of 1813. A stronger cry of derision would arise now if any statesman in any country were to propose terms of accommodation in such a quarrel. It is true there was no evident reason for the strife beginning at this time rather than another. It is perfectly fair to warn the world against the BONAPARTES, for whose personal objects the explosion has evidently been effected this year rather than another; but there never was a time when mediation could have done more than defer the fighting; and at no time since the Orsini conspiracy, probably, has even that limited range been open to intervention. But, it may be said, if the Lombards and other Italian victims of Austrian despotism, direct or indirect, cannot be restrained from trying to drive out their oppressor, may not timely mediation prevent the war from spreading? This is exactly what England is trying, and what the neutral Powers throughout Europe certainly sincerely desire. No help from America could avail, more or less, because the question still is between dissatisfied people and their despotic rulers. Whether the war spreads or not, seems to depend on whether the other foreign subjects of Austria think proper to rise or to wait. The Austrian Empire is artificially composed. It is not contained within a territory of ancient limits, or naturally bounded, and its subjects are not an organized nation, speaking one language and habituated to a system of institutions. It is an aggregate of stray States, bound up together for other folks' convenience. From this it follows, not only that various portions are discontented, but that their discontent is a perpetual incitement to the military Powers of the Continent to intrigue, and in one form or another assail the general peace. Thus, the general peace now hangs on the chances of the conduct of the Eastern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, and the influence they exert on their neighbors. At every word of civility that passes between one great man and another—in Montenegro and Servia, in the Danubian States, or anywhere from the Baltic to the Levant—somebody gives a start, and there is a whisper of more war. Either the conflict is that which must sooner or later take place to decide the alternative of conventional or natural government in the enslaved countries of Europe, or it is a partial and preliminary conflict, and in either case there is nothing for mediation to do, because compromise and accommodation are out of the question. There is one more consideration which I will mention, to render the statement complete as far as it goes, though it does not concern Mr. COBDEN at the time of his visit to Washington. The conduct of the minor States of Germany can hardly be known across the Atlantic, even yet. That conduct is becoming (to English eyes) more absurd, fantastic and mischievous, from week to week. The false analogies which shallow minds are forever following out between the career of the former and the present NAPOLEON, are acting on the German imagination like wine on the hungry man. The notion of being invaded by France has thrown the quiet and submissive Germans into a condition of fear and rage which is nothing short of madness. There is not, as far as is known, a tittle of evidence that the Emperor thinks of attacking Germany, and every sort of reason why he should not; yet, on the mere imagination that he will, the small States are raving to join Austria, which is not a German State, and furiously scolding neutral Prussia, which is the true embodiment of the German mind. In this direction, the preservation of the general peace depends on Prussia. While she remains neutral there can be no general German war, and at present she has no cause of quarrel with France. No doubt her possessions are German; and she will be ready at the first moment to resist aggression, and reply to menace from beyond the Rhine; but at present there is no pretence whatever for anything worse than vigilance on her part. It may be said, as Prussia leans on England for sympathy and guidance, that the preservation of the general peace depends on us. To a great degree it does so, as we could at any moment remove the strong restraint which keeps down the German hatred of LOUIS NAPOLEON. How could your President do any good in this case? The neutral powers are already guarding such peace as remains, by restraining passions over which none but European authorities have any power. If they succeed, it will be where a transatlantic mediator can do nothing; and, if after all, war bursts out on the Rhine, it will not be for want of anything that an American President could have done to prevent it. His influence would probably be strongest with Russia; but it is believed by most sensible people that the Czar himself is at heartily disposed in favor of peace as any intercessor could make him. In spite of alarms introduced and propagated from Germany, of a secret conspiracy between the French and Russian Sovereigns to invade every body else, the rational part of our nation believe that we are safer from French aggression than at any time since the *coup d'état*, and that the Czar is devoted to domestic projects which would be ruined by war. One apprehension certainly is that, if he finds the difficulty of serf emancipation greater than he can cope with, he may be tempted to ride off from the project on a foreign war; but, in that case, the person who should attempt to bring him back to his special domestic duty is hardly a President of the United States, in the present condition of that Republic.

This brings me to the second reason why any mediation on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN is out of the question. He could not command the respectful attention of any European power. There may be an interchange of courtesies and complimentary language on occasions when he is regarded as the representative of the American nation, as on the opening of telegraphic communication, and the arrival of a new ambassador at Washington or in London; but, as soon as real business arises, and personal influence enters into the case, it will be found that Mr. BUCHANAN is altogether powerless, or worse. How is it possible that he should be listened to on any question of international rights and duties, or looked up to as an adviser on affairs of Government, after what is known of him in Europe? The Ostend manifesto is not forgotten, coming, as it did, after Mr. BUCHANAN had given our ill-informed public men to understand that he was heartily Anti Slavery in opinion. His policy of annexation has been universally reprobated in Europe; and also his countenance of "the Monroe doctrine"; and his playing fast and loose with Central American questions, and with fillibusters, and with the Slave-trade, and with every party that offered a temptation in one hand and a menace in the other. How can a man do any good in European difficulties who cannot control the pirates of his own nation and territory?—the man who covets Cuba?—the man whose political history is bound up with that of Kansas?—the man whose constituents are at this moment carrying on a Slave-trade in the South, in defiance of law and contempt of the Constitution?—the man who stands before the world abandoned, humiliated, defeated, and who avenges himself by exposing the corruptions of your political state, which were never known to afflict him before, and by prophesying ruin to his country? The statesman who at home "despairs of the Republic" is not the one to set matters right in other States. The ruler who cannot restrain his own ourangs, nor sustain the Constitution and laws of the Republic, nor rise above being the sport of factions, nor acquiesce in the commonest principles of international morality when his interest lies in brag and menace, can do nothing for virtue and peace in Europe. We may treat him with external respect, in consideration of his office, while he is President of the Republic; but a man who is appealed to as a mediator (except in a mere technical matter) must, in his individual character, possess the confidence of his clients; and it is inconceivable that any person in Europe can have confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN.

Your course of neutrality (and we conclude that neutrality will be your course) will be easier than ours. We in England are all agreed in words about being neutral; but we understand only too plainly that our rulers take for granted that if we cannot preserve our neutrality we shall side with Germany. We must strive the more to make royalty and aristocracy understand in good time that nothing shall induce the people of England to take a part against Italian liberty. We equally detest the two Emperors now at war with each other. We have no favor to spare for either, and we will not assist the despotism of the Austrian nor the ambition of the Frenchman. We are ever ready to repel aggression, if the latter should ever offer it, be his allies who they may; but we will not pick a quarrel with him, nor discountenance the Italians because he is their helper. We wish they may not have a new series of trials to undergo from him; but their course of procedure is their own business, and they shall have no hindrance from us, but all the sympathy we can give under the difficulties of the case. Such, I believe, is the sentiment of the country, outside the Germanizing party. I have little doubt it is that of your country too. You cannot help on the liberal side, because a cruel and unscrupulous despot conducts it; and you will not hinder because you have confidence that the right will prevail. Is it not so?

As to the facts of the war, we hear of no decisive encounter yet. The French "brag" is considered a pity and a folly; for military men think a short, sharp campaign the most improbable of all issues. The swamps are breeding pestilence; the natural defences on the Austrian side are as formidable as the unequaled group of fortresses between the Mincio and the Adige. There is no prospect of either force being well commanded. The bright feature is the fine spirit of the Italians—in every way fine—calm and rational as self sacrificing and elevated. It is inconceivable that while they maintain this temper they will be crushed by the brute force of their enemy now, or the treachery of their ally hereafter. All good hearts are blessing them. Yours, &c. H. M.

Edward Everett on the Statues of Washington.

The Boston *Courier*, of Monday, publishes a long and eloquent speech by Mr. EVERETT, made on the 8th inst., in Boston, in defence of POWERS' Statue of WEBSTER, from which we extract the following remarks on the various statues of WASHINGTON in this country:

"Much unfavorable criticism has been expended on Mr. POWERS' statue; much said here and in the newspapers on the injustice which it does to the great original; but the same criticisms, or criticisms still more severe, are almost sure to be made upon all attempts to portray the likenesses, whether by painting or statuary, of very eminent men. They arise partly from the unavoidable, the proverbial difference of judgment, which always exists in matters of taste on the part of different observers, and then, in a case like this, from the impossibility of coming up in any work of art to the exalted ideal image which exists in the mind of the observer, differing it may be in each individual, but in all above the reach of pencil or chisel fully to embody. Let me, sir, as briefly as possible, illustrate this insuperable difficulty, by reference to the five celebrated statues of WASHINGTON, which have been erected in this country; those, I mean, of HOUDON, of CANOVA, of CHANTREY, of HORATIO GREENOUGH, and of CRAWFORD. There are other statues of WASHINGTON by living artists, but I confine myself for obvious reasons to those of artists who have passed away. Every one of the works enumerated is a capital work by a renowned artist, so accepted and regarded by the public; and yet there is not one of them, on which precisely the same unfavorable criticisms as those passed on the Powers' statute have not been or might not be made, and in some cases criticisms still more severe. To begin with HOUDON's, an invaluable statute by a superior artist, modeled from life, and the only one of the five so modeled. There is a cast of it as large as the original in the vestibule of the Athenæum; every gentleman can see for himself whether or not exceptions precisely analogous to those taken to POWERS' Webster could be urged against it. The head is surpassingly beautiful, and is the classical, standing head of WASHINGTON; the figure conveys to my mind not the slightest conception of his majestic person; the fasces in the left hand seem to me greatly out of proportion to the work and otherwise objectionable; though I utter all these opinions with extreme distrust of my own judgment. I lately heard this statue pronounced "as bad as a statue could be," by a gentlemen of great intellectual culture and taste in a Southern city:—a gentleman as likely to form a correct opinion on a work of art as any person in this room. Does not every gentleman already see that with the same local influences, the same appliances, the same means as those employed in the case before us, it would have been quite as easy to discredit HERNDON's "Washington" as it has been to discredit POWERS' "Webster" in the minds of some persons?

The statue of WASHINGTON by CANOVA, made for the State of North Carolina, and destroyed in the conflagration of her capitol, comes next. I saw this great work, while it was in progress in the *studio* of the celebrated sculptor. I conversed with him on the difficulties attending the employment of the modern costumes in the statues of great men. He regarded these difficulties as insuperable; he thought it was absolutely necessary to resort to the ancient costume. This he did in the case of WASHINGTON, and, regarding the chieftain as the prominent conception of his character, he is represented in the Roman military dress, with bare knees, like a Highland clansman! The head, if I recollect right, was not a very accurate repetition of HOUDON's. It is necessary to observe that, in the facts I have now stated, there are ample materials for judgments of this noble work, by an artist who stood at that time at the head of his profession, quite as unfavorable as those pronounced on the statue of Mr. WEBSTER by POWERS; and that if the same course had been pursued toward it, the result must for the moment have been as prejudicial to its reputation.

The statue of WASHINGTON, by CHANTREY, stands on the floor of our State House. He divided with CANOVA the palm of mastery in his art, at the time when this statue was made, which was before THORWALDSEN had become, by acknowledgment, equal, if not superior, to either of them. I saw this admirable work in Sir FRANCIS CHANTREY's studio, in London, and I conferred with him on the vexed questions of costume, repeating the substance of my conversations with CANOVA the Winter before. Sir FRANCIS differed in toto; he maintained that historical truth and accuracy required that modern statues should be clothed in modern costume, the ungainly peculiarities of which must be evaded by selecting those articles—cloaks, mantles and dressing-gowns—which best admit of flowing development. In pursuance of this view he draped WASHINGTON in a cloak—a dignified and beautiful drapery, but certainly unlike any cloak ever worn by WASHINGTON; entirely changing the aspect of his person, and assuredly, if HOUDON's statue is any authority, as unlike life as possible. How easy would it have been, by placing a skilfully wrought statuette side by side with this admirable statue on the eve of its erection, to raise an outcry against it.

I come next to the noble statue of WASHINGTON by HORATIO GREENOUGH, originally placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, and afterwards removed to the open grounds on the eastern front; removed, too, with the full approval of the gifted artist, and this I mention to show the importance to a work of art of its being seen in a favorable light. Although his statue was originally intended to stand in that magnificent hall, the central point of the Union, where, over all other places in the world, an American artist would most wish to set up a statue, he yet preferred, on account of the disadvantageous lights, that it should be removed into the Capitol Square, and exposed to the elements, although being of marble, it must necessarily perish by corrosion in the lapse of years, and in no very long time lose all the beauty of its surface, to say nothing of injuries by wanton hands, of which it has already suffered. We all remember the shout of derision raised against this magnificent work. For myself, Sir, I greatly admired it. I saw it at Florence under the hands of the sculptor, whom I most highly esteemed as an artist, and cherished as a friend. I wrote an article, in which I endeavored to do full justice to its merits, in one of the periodicals of the day. I declared that if it had been dug up from the ground, stained and mutilated, like the works of the ancient sculptors, it would be thought equal to any of them; and yet, Sir, the terms of disparagement and ridicule so liberally bestowed upon Mr. POWERS' "Webster" are complimentary compared with those lavished upon GREENOUGH's "Washington." They stung the generous and sensitive artist to madness, as the motion on your table, if it takes effect, will sting an artist equally gifted, generous and sensitive. Mr. GREENOUGH once wrote me, in the bitterness of his heart, that he intended to make an equestrian statue of Washington, in small clothes and Hussar boots, to show his loving countrymen that he was a tolerable tailor and bootmaker, which they seemed to think was the main thing in a sculptor.

Mr. CRAWFORD's superb equestrian statue at Richmond closes the list. I had the good fortune to be present at its inauguration on the 22d of February, 1858, and at the banquet in the evening, I expressed, in the most fervent language I could command, the sincere admiration with which I regarded it. And yet, sir, I have heard it spoken of in reference to almost every point, both of the horse and the rider, and that by persons of intelligence, culture, and influence, in terms far more severe than any that I have heard applied to POWERS' Webster; and these rem

Extraordinary Case of Swindling and Embezzlement.

ABSCONDING COMMISSION MERCHANTS—SOUTHERN HOUSES DEFRAUDED OF $100,000—A DEEP-LAID PLOT.

A remarkable case of commercial swindling has been developed in New-Orleans. A commission merchant named J. L. WOOLSEY, doing business in that city as the senior partner of the firm of WOOLSEY and ETHERIDGE, has absconded with the funds of the concern; and at the same time a confederate, named JAMES R. DURYEE, a member of the Mobile firm of E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co. also disappeared. The *Delta*, of June 12, gives the following particulars of the operations of these rascals:

Some three or four weeks since, the fact that J. L. WOOLSEY, one of the partners of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE, No. 99 Camp-street, commission merchants, had absconded, was made known to the creditors of the house by MR. ETHERIDGE, the remaining partner and victim, who had just returned to the city after a successful business trip up the river, filled with the brightest expectations in regard to the future career of the house, which, though not an old one, was doing a splendid business, and likely to largely extend its legitimate operations.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, who has since died, was quite a young man living in Hickman, Ky., where by means of driving a dray for two years after his marriage, and speculating a little here and there, he managed to accumulate some seven thousand dollars. Just about the time that he thought of coming down to New-Orleans to engage in some business, and invest his capital, he made the acquaintance of a man named J. L. WOOLSEY, who, by his apparent frankness and extreme plausibility, worked himself into his good will, and presented so flattering an account of the commission business in New-Orleans, that ETHERIDGE agreed to place his capital into a concern, into which WOOLSEY was to place a like amount, and even promised more.

Accordingly, a year or two ago they came to the city, ETHERIDGE having been promised consignments from various parties, who esteemed him highly, at various points, and opened their office at No. 99 Camp-street, under the style of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE. The house started off brilliantly, and ETHERIDGE found that his friends were more numerous than he had any idea of, and both himself and WOOLSEY had as much as they could attend to, and rapid sales and fine profits were the result, until the house soon stood fair among the mercantile community, and their credit consequently extended in like ratio.

WOOLSEY, it appears, had some mysterious connection with a man named JAMES R. DURYEE, a villain of the same stamp, which connection can be traced back for five or six years, who either had some great claim and hold upon WOOLSEY, or who had been banded with him for the purposes of swindling all who got into their clutches. This DURYEE, about the time, or subsequent to the establishment of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE in this city, opened a house in Mobile under the style of E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co., and though his name appeared on the card, he was introduced in New-Orleans first as FAIRCHILD and subsequently as DURYEE. Subsequent facts show that the house consisted of himself alone, and that he had established himself for the purpose of acting with WOOLSEY in a deep-laid game of villainy, which was to be effected upon, as it were, strictly commercial principles. It appears, from letters since discovered, the only intelligible clue to this otherwise mysterious connection between them, that their plan was to raise and extend their credit first in a legitimate manner until an opportunity offered to abscond with their pockets full. The letters were found in an old desk used by DURYEE, who no doubt intended to destroy them, but leaving, possibly, sooner than he anticipated, forgot them. WOOLSEY left the city without exciting the suspicions of ETHERIDGE, who had no time to discover anything, until he found that he was ruined.

It being a preconcerted movement to leave with DURYEE, the latter arrived from Mobile, where he is said to have done some of the merchants on the day of leaving to the tune of $5,000, and presented an acceptance of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE upon E. H. FAIRCHILD & Co. for some $800 to ETHERIDGE, who gave him a check for the amount. DURYEE left his wife in Mobile to prevent suspicion, and to enjoy the embraces of a mistress, whom he stopped with at a hotel in this city, and registered their names as Mr. and Mrs. PALMER. DURYEE telegraphed to a man named PALMER, in St. Louis, to know if WOOLSEY had arrived there, and directed the answer to be addressed to him, care of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE. The New-York steamer, however, leaving before the answer came, he and his mistress left, and the dispatch came to ETHERIDGE, who opened it and found that the man PALMER expected WOOLSEY there that evening.

ETHERIDGE, who still had confidence in WOOLSEY, telegraphed to him that he was certain that DURYEE had swindled them. WOOLSEY replied, Don't do anything until I get back. ETHERIDGE waited, but WOOLSEY never came.

Upon a meeting of the creditors of the house in this city, and the creditors in Mobile, it was found that these two enterprising gentlemen had swindled to a large amount, and not only embezzled all the means of the house of WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE, but also walked into the affections of many who owned up, and many who think best to keep quiet. It is difficult to estimate the amount taken, but it does not fall far short of $75,000 or $100,000.

Mrs. WOOLSEY remained in this city until after the affair was made public, but did not seem concerned, and left shortly afterward with a man named WITTER, who also is connected with WOOLSEY & DURYEE in their swindling operations in some way. Mrs. DURYEE left Mobile shortly after her husband came to New-Orleans. Both of these ladies were attended by a special officer of the police of each city, *incog.* Mrs. DURYEE met her husband at some village in New-York, where the officer arrested him; but the Governor of the State refused to grant a requisition, and he was released. WOOLSEY was smart enough not to go near his wife, who is spending the Summer at a quiet little town in Indiana, where Officer FARRELL, of our specials, left her about a week since, and came back satisfied that WOOLSEY is wide awake.

From scraps left in DURYEE's drawer, in Mobile, we learn that DURYEE & DOOTY were druggists at Rochester, N. Y.; also, JAMES E. DURYEE & WRIGHT, dealers in butter and cheese, Clay-street Market, San Francisco, Cal.; also, JAMES E. DURYEE, dealer in wines and liquors, naval and marine stores, No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, 1857; also JAMES E. DURYEE and JAMES LIVINGSTON WOOLSEY, same place, and J. L. WOOLSEY, successor to JAMES R. DURYEE. We also find that in 1856 J. L. WOOLSEY was dealer in white ash coal, Prince-street, below Thirteenth, Philadelphia, and on the back of an order for coal, we find, "Due JAMES E. DURYEE $70." Signed, "J. L. WOOLSEY."

We also found a partnership arrangement between JAMES E. DURYEE and M. F. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Missouri, drawn 1st of October, 1857, for conducting a wholesale liquor business, No. 80 Front-street, St. Louis. Among the scraps we also found a notice of the election of JAMES R. DURYEE as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Charleston, South Carolina, and also a Masonic notice for "Brother DURYEE" to attend a meeting in Charleston.

Mr. ETHERIDGE died, about a week since, of sore throat, at the Veranda Hotel, and his remains have been taken to Kentucky. He was a brother of an ex-member of Congress:

The *Delta* publishes a number of the letters referred to. The following are extracts:

Woolsey to Duryee.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 21, 1858.

FRIEND D.: Yours of 19th inst. just at hand. I think you had better take the whisky, but make inquiries in regard to it. If you do conclude to take it, write a separate letter, saying you will accept for the amount at four months, but that 65 cents is as much as you think it worth. About your bank account, I guess you are all right, but I think it will not be gaining anything by keeping a *small* banking account here. It will not advance your credit anyhow, and besides, you have here all the credit that you want, and it will be for our interest to keep your account with W. & E., for *We* (W. & E.) will work for you, and SAM SMITH & Co. won't. I want to do as much business done with W. & E. as possible, for then E. will be pleased, and it will make everything more agreeable, and he would be willing to extend acceptances. I shall open to-day an account with the Citizens' Bank, and will draw your balance, which will be about $40; will give you credit for it. I have a fine set of books now, and shall keep everything straight.

I will help you out on your 60 day paper. I think we will have plenty of funds over there soon.

* * *

You might, by a little good head-work, be a big bug in the flour market over there, after awhile. I think we can buy any quantity on a month's time. If you take the whisky, it will be shipped right over. Will write again to-morrow. Your friend, J.

Woolsey to Duryee.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1858.

FRIEND D.: I forgot yesterday to mention about the acceptance for PIKE. I will do it, if you can't get along any other way; but I am fearful the paper would be offered in the market. I did not take to him right, or I guess you would have got him to take your own paper; but do the best you can. It made me feel bad that they had commenced troubling you *so soon*, and *scared* me a little. I know full well that if you can keep up until next Fall, that you can buy $50,000 worth of goods within thirty days, and it is too bad to be worried now. But keep a stiff upper lip, and all will come out right. I will stick to you, if you will do right by me. We have a large consignment of lumber on the *R. J. Lackland*. I look for ETHERIDGE next week. Didn't get any letter from you this morning. Hope you have a boarding-house for your family. For God's sake, don't let your wife leave you and try and keep your passions a little under subjection. * * I will take care of your $100 to-morrow. Write daily. Your *friend*, J.

WOOLSEY also wrote to DURYEE, under date of Dec. 9, 1858:

You must be very careful, for E. is very cautious, and there is no use getting out more acceptances than we need. I am certain that if you get along right you can build up a good name and credit; but don't be too fast, and do be careful and not cramp us—it is all that I fear. My partner is going to Red River and Texas next week. We expect to make an arrangement to get about 3,000 bales of cotton out of Red River.

Your friend. W.

The letters subsequent to these days were destroyed, and these only misplaced, or they would never have seen the light.

FRATRICIDE.—A murder took place June 11 near Demossville, Pendleton County, Ky. It appears that two brothers, by the name of RYAN, got into a quarrel over their whisky, when TIM (one of them) took down his gun and attempted to shoot the other, but fortunately the gun was prematurely discharged, the load passing through the roof of the house instead of taking effect as was intended. A scuffle then ensued, when the gun was broken in two at the breach, TIM holding the barrel in his hand, with which he struck his brother on the head two or three times, fracturing his skull and resulting in his death. TIM was subsequently arrested, and taken to Falmouth and lodged in jail. He confessed to the deed, and said it should have been done long ago.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Washington *Star* says that Mr. Robert Fortune, well known as the successful cultivator of a large plantation of tea seeds in India, has during the past year been engaged in China in the capacity of agent for the Agricultural Division of the United States Patent Office, in order to procure and forward to this country a collection of the most valuable tea seeds of that region. He has returned to London, and reports his labors as having been very successful,

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 124½, 71, 146, 161, 164, 165, 85, 166, 166½, 167, 169, 171, 172, 297, 1, 5, 87, 113, 131, 152. CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—NOS. 1727, 1965, 1979, 1419, 1863, 1479, 257, 2039, 2059, 267, 4753, 1981, 1435, 751, 1373, 1377, 647, 1233, 1881, 1065. *Part II.*—NOS. 342, 2066, 1788, 468, 1986, 134, 1480¾, 260, 2064, 2074, 2076, 2088, 2090, 624, 1634, 1684, 1822, 804.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 225, 148, 32, 616, 91, 142, 692, 695, 696, 699 to 702, 363, 125, 155, 630, 138, 467, 568, 648, 1692. *Part II.*—NOS. 643, 456, 463, 635, 663, 658, 686, 675.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 849, 1108, 766, 1096, 1138, 1141, 318, 319, 320, 951. *Part II.*—NOS. 699, 700, 984, 989, 757, 879, 977, 597, 827, 908, 1429, 1430, 22, 70, 641, 786, 847, 1000, 1019, 1017, 1018.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

INTERESTING TO SHERIFFS AND DEPUTIES.

John Oscar, Sheriff vs. *John Platt, Assignee, &c.*—This was an action by the Sheriff under an attachment, to set aside an assignment and subject to the assigned property of Hall Brothers, who were the debtors in the attachment. Objection was taken that an attaching creditor, or the Sheriff as his representative, being a simple contract creditor, should not impeach the assignment. The Court sustained the objection and dismissed the complaint with costs.

Henry Nicoll, for plaintiff; Albert Matthew, for defendant.

Edmund S. Miller vs. *The New York and Erie Railroad Company.*—The following opinion was rendered in this case, the facts of which were given in the TIMES a day or two since:

CLERKE, J.—The act of 1848 relative to railroad companies enacts that all existing railroad companies in this State shall possess all the powers contained in this act, (Laws of 1848, section 46.) That act (section 17, subdivision 10) allows them to borrow money to be applied to the construction of their railroad and fixtures.

The bond upon which this action is brought was made on the 1st day of March, 1849, and the complaint alleges that it was issued by the defendants for the extension of their road west of Binghamton. This sufficiently shows that it was for the purpose stated in the act, nor are we to presume that it was for the purpose of extending it beyond its limits in this State. But it is maintained that no authority is expressly given by any act previous to that of 1850, "to issue bonds." This was not necessary. If the Company were allowed "to borrow money," it is of little consequence in what manner or by what description of instrument they acknowledged the indebtedness and promised payment. The counsel for the defendants, however, argues, because the act of 1850 gives the power to issue bonds, the Legislature must have understood that in 1849 no right to issue bonds existed. This would not, by any means, be a legitimate inference. The power to borrow, given by the act of 1848, was not accompanied, as we have seen, by any restriction as to the manner of evidencing the debt. On examining the act of 1850, where the powers of the act of 1848 are enumerated in an extended form, (Laws of 1850, p. 225, section 10,) it will be found that the right to issue bonds is indeed given; but it seems to be introduced rather for the purpose of an additional power, which it was deemed expressly to provide for, namely: giving the Directors the power to confer on any holder of a bond, issued for money borrowed, the right to convert the principal due into stock of the Company.

There is nothing in this act, or in any act, ignoring the idea that a Corporation, having the right to contract an obligation for a specific purpose, has also the right to issue any instrument which either party may consider convenient in acknowledgment of it.

The complaint is in every respect sufficient; at least, it contains no defects which can be taken advantage of by demurrer. The plaintiff is not obliged to allege that it was *necessary* to issue the bond, or that the money was borrowed for "the competition, furnishing, or operating of the road." If the money was borrowed after 1850, this language may be requisite, but the money in question was borrowed under the power given by the act of 1848.

The demurrer must be overruled with costs, with liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days.

Ira O. Miller, for plaintiff; D. B. Eaton, for defendants.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John Kempston vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.*—Motion for change of venue denied, without costs.

Francis Seagrist vs. *Adelaide Seagrist.*—Judgment of divorce—nothing being said about children, no order can be made.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Henry Wood vs. *George N. Harrington, alias George Christy.*—The defendant's affidavits show that he was badly advised in this matter, but by no means made out a full justification of his conduct in disregarding the injunction. There must be an order entered that defendant pay a fine of $35 to plaintiff or his attorney, as part indemnity for his costs in the matter, and stand committed till paid, not over ten days.

In re. James McCourt, an habitual drunkard.—Upon trial at Circuit, before a jury, and reported in the TIMES a week or two since, counsel applied for an order appointing a committee, pursuant to the verdict, which declared McCourt to be an habitual drunkard, &c. The record was not made up in proper form; the application was opposed the order on that ground. Justice ROOSEVELT, however, said he should not do half an hour's business per day if he required all papers to be cofrect. Inaccuracy had become the common law, and correctness the exception. The matter was, however, laid over for the necessary amendments.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

John J. Benedict vs. *John H. Aldrich et al.*—This action has been before noticed in the TIMES while on trial. It was brought to recover $5,000, alleged to be the damage sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of a sale, under an execution in favor of Aldrich against David Clarke, of certain dry goods, carpets and fixtures, which the plaintiff claimed under a bill of sale from Clark. The other defendants had joined with Aldrich in a bond of indemnity to the Sheriff. The goods were sold at the store No. 431 Sixth-avenue in March, 1858.

The defendants justified under the judgment and execution and attacked the bill of sale as fraudulent. Benedict testified that the purchase by him from Clarke was made in good faith. Clarke testified that the bill of sale was introduced to protect the goods against pressing creditors; and that after payment of the debts, Benedict was to put in $1,600, and the two were to become partners. Aldrich becoming acquainted with the facts, procured a judgment against Clarke, and levied upon and sold part of the goods. The other part were sold under an attachment and execution against Benedict at suit of Barnes, Lyman & Co., upon a promissory note indorsed by Benedict, and given by Clarke in compromise of a debt. It appeared that Benedict knew of Clarke's embarassments, and of a then recent compromise with his creditors, at the time when he himself obtained the bill of sale. Clarke received from Benedict one or more deeds of real estate, the value of which was questioned.

The trial was commenced on the 14th, and on the 17th a verdict was rendered for the defendants.

Chauncey Shaffer and Alfred McIntire for plaintiff; Charles A. Peabody and Richard Wynkoop, for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

S. H. Ackerman vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action by the plaintiff as administrator of Walter S. Dyer, of Panama, to recover the value of certain merchandise, hides, shells, copper, India rubber, lead, instruments, &c., alleged to have been wrongfully seized by him in 1856, and claimed to have been worth about $6,000. The answer denied that the goods were wrongfully seized, and alleges that they were the property of one Schofer of this City, against whom the execution under which it was taken issued.

The trial of the case developed the following facts:

Walter S. Dyer, deceased, was doing business in Panama, and shipped in January, 1856, by the brig *Drummond*, a cargo of these commodotles from that city to New-York, consigned to Schofer, the debtor, under an execution against whom the property was taken. The Sheriff having in his hands such an execution, and finding Schofer in the possession of the property in question, seized upon it to satisfy the demand.

The goods were shipped by Dyer to Schofer for his (Dyer's) own benefit. Dyer afterwards died, and plaintiff was appointed his administrator.

The case will probably occupy two or three days to come.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Mary M. O'Brien vs. *James Bowes.*—Complaint must be dismissed, unless plaintiff apply within five days after service of the order for a trial of the question under section 72 of the Code.

CAN THE CITY EMPLOY ANY LAWYER EXCEPT MR. BUSTED?

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Exchange Fire Insurance Company.*—This suit is one of ten against different Insurance Companies for $5,000 each, being the insurance made upon the Crystal Palace.

The Mayor and Comptroller thought the creditors of the Palace entitled to the insurance, and therefore authorized Messrs. Mann & Rodman to appear for the City. Mr. Mason, for defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no suit could be brought by the City except through the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Mann opposed, and, after argument, the Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

IMPORTANT QUESTION—HAS THE CITY THE POWER TO TAX THE CITY RAILROADS OR NOT?

The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. *The Third Avenue Railroad Company.*—The Common Council on the 31st of December last passed an ordinance fixing a license fee for the City cars at $50 for two-horse cars and $25 for one-horse cars each per annum. The Corporation now sues the Third-avenue Road for the license fee on car No. 66. Defendants set up in defence that the Corporation entered into a contract with the Company in 1853, by which they granted to them the right of laying and using this road upon certain terms and with certain license fees, which grant the Corporation cannot revoke or alter, it being a contract under the Constitution. To this answer the plaintiffs demur, on the ground that the City Corporation could not sacrifice its legislative rights by any such contract, though they deny that it was a "contract," but claim that it was only a simple resolution of the Common Council. Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, John D. McGregor; for defendants, R. B. Potter.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Hermann Wohltmann vs. *Adam Hamm.*—This was a suit to recover the price of a mare, sold for $125, on a representation that she was kind and sound, and also with foal. Plaintiff alleges that these representations were false. The defendant produced several "experts," who testified that upon examination they were satisfied that the mare had dropped her foal prematurely, in consequence of improper treatment, and thus lost her temper, &c., all which plaintiff denies. Verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, C. Fraser; for defendant, T. Stuyvesant.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Bridgeport City Bank vs. *Charles Abernethy.*—This was an action by the plaintiff against the defendant on the promissory note of one William Flagg, made on the 11th day of February, 1854, for $6,292 38. The complaint alleges that the note was immediately indorsed by the maker over to the "North American Stone-Dressing Company," (to whom it was payable,) whose Secretary and Treasurer indorsed the note and deposited it with the Empire City Bank, who indorsed it over to the plaintiffs, who discounted it, and is now the holder and owner of the note, and sue for recovery upon it. The defendant having been elected one of the Trustees of the North American Stone-Dressing Company, for whose benefit the note was made, and who indorsed the note, he is now sought to be held liable as such officer. The answer sets up for defence the fact that the Company never received any consideration for the indorsement of the note by their Secretary, and allege that the note was so indorsed by that officer without the consent and authority of the Company.

The Counsel for defence moved that the complaint be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff had not used due diligence in an effort to find and hold responsible the officer who indorsed the note, arguing that until every possible effort had been made, and every means exhausted in an endeavor to find the officer who indorsed the note, no other party or officer of the Company could be made liable.

The Court denied the motion, and ordered the case to proceed.

The defence then went to the Jury, and the cause is still on.

William Burns et al. vs. *Ira S. Elkins.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a bill of furniture sold by plaintiffs, who are furniture dealers in Broadway.

The defence was that the furniture was sold for the note of one William G. Dean; and in support of this the defendant produced a receipt of plaintiffs to the effect that the note was received in exchange for the furniture.

The plaintiffs offered to prove that the receipt was incorrect, and that the note in fact was not received in exchange, but as security for the bill; that the bargain was that the note should be so received, and that the plaintiffs signed the receipt without reading it or hearing it read, and first knew its contents when it was produced in Court on the trial. This evidence was excluded by the Court.

The plaintiffs then offered to prove that the receipt was obtained under a misapprehension and misrepresentation as to its contents: also, that the defendant misrepresented the circumstances of Dean, by which plaintiffs were induced to part with the furniture, and receive the note. That the representations made by defendant, and also by the persons to whom he referred plaintiffs for information respecting Dean, the maker of the note, were incorrect, and he knew them to be so. It appeared that defendant wished to get the note discounted, and took the furniture, a part of which he sold shortly after.

The Court ultimately dismissed the complaint on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence that the persons making the representation knew them to be untrue.

For plaintiffs, Banks & Hurst and Charles A. Peabody; for defendant, C. Patterson and Ex-Attorney-General Chatfield.

The Mutineers of the Junior.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am here on my return from Washington, where I have been to ask of the President of the United States to interpose on behalf of a young man twenty-three years of age, CYRUS W. PLUMER, one of the mutineers of the *Junior*, now under sentence of death, to be executed on Friday next, and to grant him either pardon, a commutation or a reprieve. The facts of the case, it seems to me, would have justified the highest act of clemency, a pardon, judging by the precedent established under the Administration of ANDREW JACKSON, and they were certainly such as to demand a reprieve that his friends might have further time and opportunity to add to the evidence already collected, to show that he is much less guilty than was made out on the trial. This evidence might be gathered perhaps from Australia, if two of the mutineers, now at large in that country, could be apprehended. But, as the President has refused all interposition, and will not even grant the reprieve of twelve months asked for, which time it is believed would bring disclosures favorable to PLUMER, I feel called upon to address this letter to the Press of New-York, which is the native State of the young man in whose behalf the Executive interposition was implored.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 20, 1859.

Another Breach of Promise Case—Verdict for the Lady.

At Baltimore, a few days since, ANNIE B. HERRING sued JAMES BAUGHEN for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at $5,000—a moderate amount compared with Miss EFFIE CARSTANG's demand of $100,000. The principal evidence offered was documentary. The defendant had committed himself in writing, and the Jury gave the plaintiff an award of $3,500. Plaintiff's letters were written in 1854 and 1855. The second one dated, Baltimore, Sept. 6, 1855 and addressed to Miss HERRING, states that it made his heart "leap with joy upon receiving the last letter from her. It carried his mind back to Mechanicstown, and filled him with pleasant recollections of those days and evenings when they sat side by side in their recitals of love, and whether they were absent or present, in sadness or in joy, his heart would ever turn to her. That his Pa was not much opposed to the match, and he hoped soon to succeed in bringing his mother over. They would then take a farm near Flintstone, and live happily together."

In his third letter, dated Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1854, he advised her to "take good care of herself and not to go out at night any more than she could help, as the dew was very heavy, and a great deal of sickness was prevailing. While in Baltimore he had mingled with the rich and gay, but all of their charms fell to the ground like darts against the Tarpian rocks, when compared with the sweet smiles of the girl he left in Frederick County. He hoped to go on in loving and being loved, and trusted that God would watch over and protect her."

In his letter dated Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1855, he says: "I sometimes feel that I would give the world for one hour with my dear ANNA, but I hope soon to see the day that we will be one and inseparable."

His fifth letter was written from Deep Creek, Oct. 18, 1854. In this letter, speaking of a lady who had been married only two weeks, he says she has improved wonderfully, and he hoped marriage life would prove so in all cases. He wished soon to be able to clasp her in his arms, never to separate until death, with its relentless grasp, shall lay them in the narrow tomb. In concluding, he said, "Keep up your spirits, and may God watch over and protect you, is the sincere wish of your devoted lover."

Three other letters were received, dated Deep Creek, Nov. 8, 1854; Atherwood, June, 1855; Atherwood, Aug. 22, 1855. The last letter breaks the promise on account of his mother's opposition to the marriage. He said he believed it would kill her if he were to marry contrary to her wishes.

The Fugitive Slave Law—A Deputy U. S Marshal's Defence.

THE CASE OF MR. EZEKIEL T. COX IN OHIO.

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

ZANESVILLE, O., Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

EZEKIEL T. COX, (the father of the Ohio representative commonly known as "Sunset Cox") has been for upwards of twenty years a member of good standing in what is called the Market-street Baptist Church, of Zanesville, O., and has resided upwards of forty years in and near that city. He has been United States Deputy Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio for the last year or two, and had the fugitive, CHARLEY JACKSON, recently arrested by virtue of a warrant in his hands. In consequence of Mr. Cox's action in this matter, the above Church resolved, among other things, that he "had participated in the fugitive slave case in a manner wholly unwarranted by the Word of God, and by so doing had grieved his brethren in the Church, and brought dishonor on the cause of Christ and the Church of which he is a member."

In their preamble, the church stated that Mr. Cox, in acting as a Deputy Marshal of the United States in this case, acted contrary to the spirit and teachings of our holy religion, and the express command of God himself, as recorded in Deuteronomy, 23d chapter, 15th and 16th verses: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee," &c. This was the only portion of the Scriptures quoted, as we understand, to prove that his proceedings under the Fugitive Slave law was unwarranted by the Word of God. A special church meeting having been appointed to try him for this offence, he was requested by a Committee of the church to appear before it on the 6th inst., and present his views of duty in relation to the matter. He accordingly appeared, and stated that he did not believe the church had any right to call him to an account for his action under the above law; that it had been in force a number of years, and if so iniquitous, why had it not been repealed? but as it was not repealed, it ought, in his opinion, to be obeyed, and would be by every good law-abiding citizen of the Union. Mr. Cox stated to the church that it was preposterous to suppose that the above passage from Deuteronomy written some thousands of years ago, had any applicability to his proceedings under the Fugitive Slave Law at all, and that the first verse of the same chapter, and divers others of the same book, might with as much propriety have been cited by the brethren to prove his conduct unwarranted by the Word of God. Dr. ADAM CLARKE, one of the most profound scholars, said Cox, remarks in his Commentaries, as to this 15th verse of Deuteronomy, that it means, "a servant of an *idolatrous* master, that he might join himself to God and his people." "In any other case," continues this learned divine, "it would have been injustice to harbor the runaway." Mr. Cox showed that this fugitive, CHARLEY, did not escape from idolatary to join himself to God and his people, but ran away from a kind and humane master, stole a horse, saddle and bridle, and committed a criminal offence besides of the most atrocious character, with a poor, weak white girl. Yet, such a wretch, Mr. Cox stated, appeared to have enlisted the deepest sympathy of many of the leading members of the church, and that he was arraigned before it for no other cause than having performed his sworn duty as an officer of the United States in arresting such a miscreant, who, he stated, was not fit to run at large, or for any society, save practical amalgamationists or ultra abolitionists.

Mr. Cox stated that he was cited to the laws and ordinances under the Mosaic dispensation, to prove his unwarrantable conduct as a professing Christian, and no reference made to the New Testament to prove it; that he had been led to believe that the old dispensation, with its rites and ceremonies, and comparative darkness, had been somewhat superseded by the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and he thought it would be better to observe His precepts and instructions, and those of His inspired Apostles, than the ordinances of Moses, enacted in those early days of the world, and which he had shown were not at all applicable to this enlightened age, under the Gospel dispensation. Mr. Cox said he had never been a slavery propagandist, but that he had always intended to be an advocate for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of his country. Surely, said he, no Christian of any pretensions to intelligence will deny that Slavery was, at least, recognized and tolerated when Christ was on earth, and during apostolic times, as well as under the Mosaic dispensation; and referred to Paul to Col.: "Servants obey in all things your masters according to the flesh," &c. Also his directions to Titus, "Exhort servants to be obedient to their own masters, and to please them well in all things," &c. "Not purloining, (that is, not stealing, as the fugitive CHARLEY did,) but showing all good fidelity," &c. He also referred to the 3d chap. 1st and 2d verses of Paul to Titus: "Put them (the brethren and those to whom he preached) in mind," (said Paul,) "to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates, &c. "To speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness to all men."

"By principalities," Dr. ADAM CLARKE says, "we are to understand the Roman Emperors, or the supreme civil powers, in any place."

"By powers," he says, "we are to understand the Deputies of the Emperors, &c., and all such as are in authority under the supreme powers, wherever we dwell."

Mr. Cox also referred the Church to Paul to the Romans—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers—For there is no power but of God—The powers that be, are of God—Whomsoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation—for rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou not then be afraid of the power? Do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same." See 13th chapter, 1st, 2d and 3d verses.

Mr. Cox then sustained his position by citations from ADAM CLARKE, DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY CLAY, and others.

Mr. Cox also remarked that if a church member, a professing Christian or a *real* Christian is to be prohibited from holding office under the government to which he belongs, by the Church in which he is a member, and that the laws of this country are to be executed and observed exclusively by non-professors, it ought to be known.

As to resigning his situation as Deputy United States Marshal, (which he was required to do,) he said he would when he saw proper; and in the meantime the Church might do, and he presumed it would, in his case, just what it pleased.

After he left the meeting a vote was taken, and he was *excommunicated* by a vote of 22 to 12—the whole number of members being about 150.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two cases, containing fifteen silk robes of the finest quality, similar to those worn by the Japanese officials of rank, and which were presented by the Government of Japan to Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States, upon occasion of his audience with the Emperor, have been received by the Secretary of the Interior from the Department of State. For safe keeping, they have been placed in one of the cases of the Patent Office.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "There is now in this port the Austrian ship *Imperagible*, Capt. Housler. Captain Housler, who is of Hungarian, proposed to take his vessel to St. John, N. B., in ballast, and there load a cargo for England. He has heard, however, of the arrival of a French man-of-war at Halifax, and has his fears that she may be cruising in that vicinity, and therefore hesitates to run the gauntlet of the ocean."

The Boston *Transcript* says of the new Museum of Natural History: "It is understood that $50,000 will be appropriated for the erection of the building and supplying it with suitable furniture." It was also voted by the Trustees that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated for the purchase of paleontological specimens in Europe, under the direction of Professor Agassiz.

Prof. Bannister, father-in-law of the late ill-fated Thurston, made a balloon ascension from Kalamazoo, Mich., June 7, before twenty thousand people. This balloon, which was built under the supervision of Mr. Thurston, cost $1,500. It is 66 feet in length, 40 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 36,000 cubic feet. The aeronaut landed safely at a station on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

The Vicksburg papers state that at an informal meeting of planters in that city a few days since, it was unanimously agreed to call a Convention of the planters on the river between St. Louis and the Balize, to consult together for their mutual benefit and protection, to meet at Vicksburg on Monday, 11th of July. The construction of levees is to be the principal subject of discussion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 10,274 bbls. Flour, 6,721 bushels Wheat, 13,227 bushels Corn, 6,214 bushels Oats, 1,870 pkgs. Provisions, 65 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 37½, and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 150 bags Laguayra at 11⅞c.; 60 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., ₱ lb. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 39,796 bags.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in to-day, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Only 500 bales were reported sold.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
Middling, ₱ lb...	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	13	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour, and, influenced by the eagerness of most holders to sell, prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 50
Standard Superfine State	5 90@ 6 20
Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Standard Superfine Western	5 95@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 45@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	6 75@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 20@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 00@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 25@10 50

Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for to-day, at reduced prices; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $7@$7 35 for mixed brands, and $7 45@$9 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $3 90@$5 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request; $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited demand, and prices are unsettled. We have heard of sales of only 5,000 bush., including fair White Western, at $1 60; very good White Kentucky, at $1 81@$1 82½; poor Red do., at $1 82½, and good new Red Southern, at $1 69 bush. Corn is in fair supply and demand, at, however, somewhat irregular rates. Sales have been reported of 36,500 bush.: 84c.@86c. for yellow Northern and Jersey; 85c.@88c. for yellow Southern; 84c.@87c. for White Southern; 85c. for yellow Western, and 80c.@82½c. for inferior to very good old and new mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet and languid, at 93c.@96c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue plenty and heavy. Canada, 50c.@51c.; Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 49c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 44c.@47c.; Southern, 42c.@45c. ₱ bush.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River, at 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HONEY—A small lot of St. Domingo changed hands on private terms.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, at former rates.

IRON—Continues in limited request, at previous figures.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy, as before reported.

MOLASSES—The sales have been unimportant. Prices tended downward.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, and somewhat nominal, at $3 80@$3 85 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c., in mercantile and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar is unchanged. About 700 bbls. common Resin were sold at $1 85 ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds of Resin have been quiet.

OILS—Are attracting very little attention, yet prices are quoted about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., at $16 50 for Mess, and $13 85@$14 for prime,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Art and Artifice—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Farce.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—L'Auberge des Adrets—Du Code des Femmes—Deux Echemes a New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Young Actress—Pauline O'Rafferty.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office tomorrow, June 22, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Up to the time of going to press, nothing had been heard of the *Ocean Queen* and the *Kangaroo*, due at this port, with details of the European news telegraphed from Quebec, and published yesterday morning. The *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 11th, with three days later advices, is also now about due, with full and reliable particulars of the great battle of Magenta. We hope to be able to announce her arrival in our afternoon edition to-day.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday, opened the proposals for the five million Treasury Note Loan, and made the awards. Upwards of thirteen millions were bid for, of which the lowest bid was 5 per cent., and the highest 6. About $2,700,000 were awarded at from 5½ to 5⅔ per cent.; $10,000 at 5, and the remaining two millions and a third will be awarded *pro rata* among the 6 per cent. bidders. The bids are lower than heretofore, and this fact is considered good evidence that the present condition of affairs in Europe will not exert to any considerable extent a deleterious effect upon the money markets of the United States.

In reply to inquiries from the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, the Secretary of State has informed him that the policy of the last Administration in reference to the protection to be afforded to foreign vessels purchased by American citizens, will be adhered to. A vessel purchased in good faith from a belligerent or a neutral with whom we are at peace, becomes American property, and is entitled to protection as such. A register, however, can only be obtained by Act of Congress.

Our Bermuda files extend to June 8. The investigation into the financial deficiencies in the office of the Receiver-General, W. B. Smith, had resulted in an address of that officer to the Assembly, stating that the defalcation was due to the fraud of some one among his subordinates, but which of them he has not yet succeeded in discovering. Immediately after this avowal, Mr. Smith resigned his place, and was succeeded by Hon. T. A. Darrel.

Our Mexican letters and correspondence received yesterday from the *Jasper*, enlarge the particulars of recent events in Mexico already received in brief by telegraph.

The Mayor sent two veto messages of considerable importance to the Board of Aldermen last evening. The first contained his objections to a resolution in favor of paying $2,619 to James Donnelly for sawing wood, and the other opposed the resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to contract for the removal of night-soil for five years, and that until the contract is awarded and confirmed Wm. H. Woodruff continue the work of removing the same. The Mayor claims that the latter work has been performed heretofore by Mr. Woodruff at an unnecessary annual expenditure of $60,000; that the persons now performing the work will do it for nothing, and that the Common Council has no right, under the Charter, to direct that Mr. Woodruff continue to remove the night-soil. A communication was received from the City Inspector setting forth the amounts expended annually for street-cleaning in 1856, 1857 and 1858, and another from the Croton Board, stating the annual amount of the expenditures for paving and keeping in repair the streets of the City. The report from the Board of Councilmen in favor of awarding the contract for cleaning the streets for the next five years at $300,000 per annum to Messrs. Johnson and Sayre, was referred, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to inform the Board what had been done with the resolutions it had passed with reference to repairing the City Hall. City Inspector Delavan complained of the insufficiency of his accommodations. His communication was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. A long debate arose on a resolution which was introduced by Councilman Laimbeer, directing that the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Fulton and Duane streets, should be grooved. The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as was the report of the Special Committee, directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of the City. The vote on the last question stood 17 to 4.

All the Health Wardens were summoned, yesterday, before City Inspector Delavan, who addressed them at considerable length, in reference to the discharge of their duties. He said he was about to give to the citizens of New-York that which they so much needed for their health and commercial prosperity, clean streets and wholesome food, and that in this effort he should expect the cordial and efficient cooperation of the Health Wardens, holding each personally responsible for the condition of the ward under his charge.

Meyer Goldsall was brought to this City yesterday from St. Louis, where he has been doing business, on a charge of false pretences preferred against him by merchants in this City whom he is alleged to have defrauded by first obtaining several thousand dollars' worth of goods on his own notes, and then pretending to fail, with a view to defraud his creditors. He was committed to the Tombs for examination before Justice Welsh.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding, John G. L. Greer was tried on the complaint of James King, for an attempt to create a disturbance at the Second District poll of the Twelfth Ward, at the last December election. Alderman Genet appeared as his counsel. He was acquitted by the jury, after a long trial. Michael Brady pleaded guilty to an attempt at rape, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Ellen Sutphen pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary. James McDonnell pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Being an old offender, the Recorder sent him for four years to the State Prison. John Smith, another old offender, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to pay $100 fine, after residing at Blackwell's Island for six months. Many other cases, of a comparatively unimportant nature, were disposed of. The Recorder is working hard to clear the City Prison before the hot weather sets in.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, the nominations made by the Mayor some two months ago for Water Commissioners, were confirmed by a vote of 14 ayes to 5 noes. The names of the persons whose nominations were confirmed are Gamaliel King and John H. Pugh.

Yesterday Cotton was dull and somewhat nominal. A moderate business was transacted in Flour and Corn at, however, easier prices. Other kinds of Grain, as well as Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Hides, Oil, Rice, Tallow, and Whisky were slightly dealt in. The failure of a leading operator in Provisions, to meet his contracts, was reported. Sugars were in good demand at strengthening prices. The Freight engagements were limited.

The United States and the Italian Question.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* in translating and commenting upon the views of the New-York Times upon the existing European crisis, has repeatedly expressed the surprise and gratification of the French people on observing the entire independence and justice with which the public opinion of the United States has pronounced its verdict upon the questions at issue between France and Austria in Italy. Intimately allied as are the earliest national memories of America with the sympathy and the good service rendered us by France in our Revolutionary contest, the ties of language and of commerce have so long accustomed us to receive our views of strictly European affairs through the medium of the British Press, that it was not unnatural for the people of France to expect from this side of the Atlantic something like an echo of the unjust and vituperative language which the majority of English journalists lavished upon themselves, their rulers, and their national policy in the early stages of the Italian question. But ten years have effected a mighty change in the relations of the United States with Europe. The immense development which in that time has taken place in all our interests has extended itself throughout the framework of our transatlantic connections. The commercial intercourse of the United States with France and the Continent has increased during the last decade in a greater proportion than the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain. Our imports from Great Britain, for instance, in the year ending June 30, 1856, were considerably less than twice as large as our imports from Great Britain in the year ending June 30, 1847. Our imports from France during the same periods respectively, compare in the ratio of considerably more than two to one; while if we turn to the Hanse Towns, we find an import of more than fourteen millions of dollars in 1856 against three millions in 1847. The relative increase in the proportion of our exports is still more favorable to our Continental commerce. In the train of this immense material expansion, a corresponding expansion of our moral and social relations with the Continent has followed, and with this has come, in the sense of our own rapidly growing importance as a cosmopolitan Power, weighing heavily for good or ill in the balance of the world's affairs, a deeper and more serious sense of our responsibility in the formation and utterance of opinion on subjects of cosmopolitan interest and concern. The American nationality too is less sharply defined and insulated than the English, and touches the continental character at many more points of intelligence and sympathy. Our fortunate position, too, as a great Transatlantic State, removed from the disturbing influences of a too perilous and exciting propinquity to the military monarchies of Europe, makes us necessarily more competent than the people of England can yet be to pass a perfectly impartial judgment upon the movements and the policy of the Continental States.

The Italian question has not been involved for us, as it is for England, in a network of social prejudices, partisan objects, international jealousies. We have been able to examine it calmly and dispassionately, without considering how far our popular verdict may go towards unseating one Ministry or establishing another. We have not been disturbed by the influences of an aristocracy linked by feelings, traditions, and family alliances, with the ancient order of things in Austria. We see no Cherbourg to frighten us from our propriety, and no phantom of maritime dominion to quarrel about at the risk of national self-respect, the peace of the world, and decency towards our allies.

For the United States, Napoleon III., undertaking the support of Italy in her resistance to aggression, is simply a great sovereign entering upon a new and apparently a very noble career, whose words are to be assumed as the types of his intentions, until his acts shall have betrayed them, and with whose avowed policy it is impossible for a free people, remembering its own struggle for freedom, and the hands which helped it in that struggle, not to sympathize. England has offered France many provocations in the past; done her many injuries, suffered many from her in return. With the name of Napoleon in especial are connected indelible recollections of the most terrible conflicts that she ever waged. The history of the Napoleonic wars has not been read by liberal Englishmen themselves in a sense uniformly creditable either to the wisdom, the honesty or the honor of English rulers and English statesmen. It is natural, then, that England should distrust, doubt, be uneasy, suspicious, even frivolously feverish, in the presence of France at war and of a Napoleon in Italy. But with all this we of the United States have nothing whatever to do. The records of France in the past are read very differently by us, and for us the name of Napoleon symbolizes a policy more friendly than adverse to our interests and our honor. The tricolor of the First Empire never waved over Washington in flames, but on the contrary made way with cordial sympathy for the stars and stripes upon the ramparts of New-Orleans.

For us the vital question of the strife now waging in Europe is the liberation of Italy. The Power whose policy promises substantial help to Sardinia and to Italy in their heroic determination to eject the Austrian invader, and to destroy a system of treaties expressly framed for the enslavement of the European nationalities, need feel no surprise at finding its banners followed with the hearty good will of the American people.

A Politician Relapsed.—A reformed politician is as rare as a reformed inebriate. He may become weary of party, disgusted with trickery, and solicitous for the shades of private life. While in such a frame of mind he may in all sincerity take a pledge of total abstinence from public affairs. But see how quickly he violates it. The drunkard does not sooner return to his cups than your retired official to the political arena, provided he has an opportunity to do so.

In February last Gen. Sam. Houston delivered his farewell speech in the Senate of the United States. His term was about to close, and so, too, he declared, was his public career of some thirty years' duration. He had seen enjoyed, and suffered enough, in high places and he turned his face gladly to privacy and repose. It was understood that the veteran soldier and statesman would, in a figurative sense, assume the shepherd's crook. Sheep-raising and wool-growing in Texas are both profitable and popular. Gen. Houston designed to embark in that business, and to amuse the evening of his days by watching the gambols of lambs on the shores of Galveston Bay.

This was four months ago. To-day he is an independent candidate for Governor of Texas. On the 3d of the present June he "yielded his own inclinations to the wishes his friends, and concluded, if elected, to serve the people as the Executive of the State." Bravo! Such is the fate of tectotalism. The pledge is shivered to atoms. He has left "those few sheep in the wilderness," and mounted the stump. But he stands on no platform. He scorns platforms. "The Constitution and the Union embrace the principles by which he will be governed if elected." Sensible and patriotic. Texas can easily do worse than elect him. Her old Generalissimo and Ex-President is a true lover of his country.

Something Entirely New.

The *Constitution* appeared on Saturday with a long and laborious leading article upon that lively, interesting, and by no means hacknied subject—the acquisition of Cuba. It is positively quite refreshing to perceive in a man of the President's age such extreme vivacity of imagination. He always has something new to propose—something that the public has never heard of before, and will have to consider seriously before it makes up its mind about it. In fact it may be safely said that Mr. Buchanan's most remarkable characteristic is his fertility in devising new plans of promoting the national prosperity. In this respect, indeed, he rather errs on the side of excess. If we might be allowed to suggest a defect in his statesmanship, we should say that it lies in attributing to the American people as great versatility as he himself possesses, in supposing that they can grasp a subject, digest and dispose of it, and dash on to a new one with as much rapidity as himself or Mr. George W. Bowman. Of course such a fault is a fault of genius—a fault which of necessity commands our admiration, and which we would we could imitate; but it is still a fault, and the citizens of the United States occasionally suffer some inconvenience from it. We cannot follow master minds as they dodge through a labyrinth of plans and devices, of measures and means. Ordinary mortals can only discuss one thing at a time, and that one thing slowly and laboriously. Will Mr. Buchanan and "George W. Bowman" not be so good as to remember this? As an instance of the lightning rapidity with which they hurry from one grand idea to another, we may mention that, though it is only a day or two since they were busily engaged in manipulating the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, the *Constitution*, as we have already said, on Saturday last devoted a considerable portion of its space to the consideration of a plan for acquiring Cuba, by voting the President $30,000,000 to be spent in preliminary negotiations for its purchase. Now is it not positively inconsiderate to flash a subject of such magnitude in upon the public mind in the middle of the Italian war, the Mexican imbroglio, and the hot weather, without a single note of warning? As the whole scheme is entirely new to us, and as the people of the United States are entirely unfamiliar with any of its bearings, we must really crave full time for consideration. We have not, for instance, discussed the propriety of intrusting Mr. Buchanan with the expenditure of so much money to be drawn upon his own and sole warrant; nor have we reflected upon the uses to which such a sum could be applied. We know nothing of the disposition of the Spanish Government, or people, in the matter. We are in complete ignorance as to whether they wish to sell Cuba or not. We don't know what party in the Union, if any, desires Cuba. Mr. Slidell, the President's voice, has said nothing on the subject. He has not brought it before Congress, and Congress has not debated it. It has not been taken up in the newspapers, nor has it ever been mentioned on the stump. It was not on anybody's mind at the last election, and no one thought of allowing it to affect his vote. Senator Brown, who is in the confidence of the Administration, was on here a few months ago, and made a graceful, modest, temperate and eloquent speech to the polite Society of Tammany. In the chaste and forcible remarks which that gentleman addressed to the cold and critical audiences which assemble in the old wigwam there was not the least allusion to Cuba. The Democracy may or may not want that island for the purpose of extending the area of Slavery; whether they do or not, it was impossible to glean from the Senator's oration.

Nor have the Government organs of the Press done anything to herald the advent of so momentous a topic. This, as everybody knows, is the first time the *Constitution* has ever alluded to it. Of not one of the arguments contained in the article before us have we ever heard before. This, for instance, is an entirely fresh and original statement, which we do not recollect ever to have seen in print, and which we should not like to comment upon without further deliberation.

"There is certainly no necessity that any advocate of Mr. Buchanan's Cuban policy, in addressing the American people, who know and appreciate the high moral worth and unsullied reputation of him whom, after a long life of faithful and patriotic public service, they elevated to the highest office in their gift, should condescend to prove that, were the entire wealth of the Republic placed at his absolute disposal, he would not misapply, or use for any selfish or unworthy purpose, one dollar or one cent of the money."

In these circumstances, considering that the question of the thirty million Cuban loan is now for the first time propounded—considering that the American people has given no opinion on the subject, either in the Press or at the ballot-box—considering that neither Mr. Slidell nor Mr. Brown has expressed his views on it—considering also that Mr. Buchanan's character as a politician is entirely unknown to the mass of the public, and that they are, therefore, entirely unable to say whether or not he would use public money or public patronage for unworthy purposes—considering that every male adult in the United States does not read over each editorial article in the *Constitution* more than twice in the day—we must ask respectfully for full time for reflection upon the whole matter. Mr. Buchanan need be in no hurry about it. The thirty millions are pretty sure to be paid over to him upon his own and sole receipt, at half-past eleven o'clock P. M. upon the fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

The Recent Kansas Election.—The election just held in Kansas for delegates to a convention to be held for the purpose of framing a Constitution, preliminary to the admission of that Territory as a State, has resulted, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, in something like a drawn battle. A small majority is indeed claimed by the Republicans, but the result is still liable to be affected by more full and accurate returns. Hitherto, in the Kansas elections, the division has been on the question of a Free or a Slave State—this being the first contest on purely partisan grounds—and it is not supposed that the established fact that Kansas is to remain free can be altered, whether the Republicans or Democrats have the Convention. There is a good deal of complaint in the Republican papers of the Territory about illegal voting—the Leavenworth *Times* asserting that a multitude of Irishmen were naturalized on both sides of the Missouri line, who were permitted to vote ten or fifteen times apiece—in fact, each one as often as he could, by borrowing or otherwise present himself at the polls with a new set of naturalization papers. There is a stringent Registry law in Kansas, but it had not taken effect at the time of the late election. The above-mentioned paper says of it:

"As a party, we Republicans must stand by this Registry. It is our only hope. Number what we may, no numbers can contend against the swindling, ballot stuffing and perjury to which the Democracy resort. Let them howl against it to their hearts' content. The law still stands, and while it stands we shall have something like an equal chance with that party which is our superior only in the employment of agencies which the Republicans would scorn to recognize."

The Kansas Registry provides for the completion and publication of a list of electors ten days before every election, and that no one shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been registered. If, having this law, the people of Kansas cannot enforce it, then they deserve their destiny, whatever it may be. The country is beginning to weary of "good laws" which have no life in them, and of "complaining" electors.

The Illegal Contract for Street Cleaning.

The Common Council will have their way. They have already passed, and the Aldermen have made some progress in passing, an ordinance confirming a contract made with Johnson & Sayres for cleaning the streets of the City for five years at $300,000 a year. Yet the contract is as clearly illegal as if it stipulated in good set terms that the City should pay for all work but half done more than twice the full value. The Charter says that "all contracts shall be made by the Heads of Departments." Now the Heads of Departments have not had the making of this contract. The Charter says that "all contracts shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and that all such contracts shall be given to the lowest bidder," the terms to be settled by the Corporation Counsel and approved by the Comptroller. Now this contract is not founded on sealed proposals made after public notice advertised in any newspaper whatever, nor has the Comptroller ever approved it. Nor has it been awarded to the lowest bidders.—other contractors, understanding that the Charter was to be utterly disregarded, having sent in their proposals, offering to do the work for less money, giving equally good references and no less adequate securities. The Common Council, seeing how much too short and too narrow even their own breastplates of triple brass are to cover the shame and nakedness of their conduct, say that their bargain with Johnson and Sayres is not a "contract" but simply a *direction given the City Inspector to employ* certain parties for the purpose of cleaning the streets. But the Charter leaves the Council no refuge even in this cunning device; for it says "Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job," "and the several parts of said work shall together involve the expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be done by contract under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, *unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be ordered otherwise.*" The Holy Brotherhood of the City Hall profess to find in the words italicized above an excuse for their haste to snatch this fat job away from the control of the head of the Sanitary Department. They hold that, by calling the bargain with Johnson & Sayres a *direction to employ*, and not a "contract," and by adopting said "ordinance of direction" by a three-fourths' vote, they have really ordered that the work shall be done "otherwise than by contract." But here again the Charter pulls up its tight rein upon our capering Common Council, whose antics are not now, as we are bound to admit, the exuberant expression of "high condition," but rather the morbid result of an unusual abstinence from the public crib. Never before, since it became the fashion for the City Father to go into the Board a Lazarus and to come out of it a Dives, has stealing been so difficult, and devoted assiduity in the attack of the Treasury so little remunerative, as for the past six months. If the Mayor holds fast by his integrity, if the Comptroller adheres to the wholesome regulations that he has hitherto enforced, and especially if Mr. Delavan refuses the least fragment of toasted cheese, except in the form of bait upon a trap, the Common Council of 1859 will go out of office honest by the force of unconquerable circumstances. The Mayor may arrest their career for a season longer, but as it requires three-fourths of both Boards to pass any ordinance, it will be easy to over-ride his veto with a two-thirds vote. The Comptroller may keep the employes of the Council out of their money for a season, but there will be found lawyers to prosecute and courts to award them judgments; so that defence is but temporary. But if the City Inspector stands firm the Council cannot face the Comptroller, nor make a case in the courts, for the Charter declares that "No expenditure for work, involving an amount for which no contract is required," (that is, for a sum less than $250, or, by the Aldermanic interpretation, for a job that they have ordered to be given out without a contract,") shall be allowed, unless "the necessity therefor be certified to *by the head of the appropriate department.*" This clause throws light on the long refusal of the Aldermen to approve the Mayor's nominations for a City Inspector. That officer must be of their own tribe, an Ishmaelite indeed, or two at least of their seven schemes for relieving the City Treasury of an aggregate amount of $3,270,000 can never be consummated.

It is possible that the schemers hoped, in their despair, that though Mr. Delavan would not unite with them in their villainy, he might be induced, the ordinance once enacted, to certify to the necessity of the expenditure it involves for so essential a service as cleaning of the streets. But we do not believe Mr. Delavan will oblige the Councilmen by performing the *auto da Fe* on himself. If Mr. Delavan sees the necessity for having the streets cleaned,—and his circular shows that he does so,—let him advertise at once for proposals to do the work, and proceed to make the contract. If the Common Council dare to insist that the work shall be done in some other way, his hands, at least, will be clean. Moreover, the work cannot be done in any other way, as we have shown, without his sanction. Upon his Herculean shoulders, then, is laid the responsibility of stopping this first illegal and exhaustive job. We have full faith in his firmness, which will not fail of its reward in the approval of his own conscience and of a much-abused people.

The 40th section of the Charter states that any officer of the City Government who shall willfully violate or evade any of its provisions, shall be deemed *guilty of misdemeanor*, and in addition to the penalties imposed by law shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding office under the City Charter. As a matter of humanity to the infatuated men who are straining every nerve to make shipwreck of themselves by wrecking us, Mr. Delavan is called upon, by refusing to assist in the ripening of their plot, to save from ruin the members of his own political party and the little knot of Republicans who constitute the faithless three-fourths of each Board of the Common Council.

Neutrality of Foreign Vessels.

A singularly uninteresting correspondence upon a singularly interesting topic has just passed between the Treasury Department and a ship-owner of Baltimore, Mr. Augustus Kohler. Mr. Kohler desiring to become the owner of a Bremen vessel lying in the port of Baltimore, had doubts as to the measure of protection which the American flag can afford to foreign-built bottoms, and accordingly applied to the Collector for any comfort that officer might have to give him. The Collector referred him to the General Regulations of the Custom's service and to the Secretary of the Treasury for an interpretation of the written word. Secretary Cobb, on being applied to, could only repeat the reference to the Regulations, which run as follows:

General Regulations of 1st February, 1857, page 64.

Section 13, article 73. On questions submitted to this Department as to what document can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign-built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrollment, license or other marine document, prescribed by the laws of the United States, can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

74. To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the Collector of the Customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

75. These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

76. In all cases, therefore where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase; shall be furnished to a Collector of Customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory and the purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate indorsed thereon in the form prescribed.

The Collector, again beset by his unsatisfied mercantile correspondent, then engaged to obtain information from the State Department as to the nature and degree of the protection here promised; and here the matter for the present rests. It is worthy of notice, and the fact doubtless accounts for the diffidence of Mr. Kohler in accepting the very indefinite pledges of security thus tendered him, that the Treasury Regulations quoted above have no basis of law, and that they conflict with the act of 1792, which restricts the pledge of protection to home-built vessels, and to vessels of foreign origin *wrecked* on our coasts, and subsequently saved, purchased, and repaired by American citizens. There appears to be no warrant for the Treasury *dictum* beyond the casual opinion of some forgotten Attorney-General; and such authority is hardly sufficient to induce a cautious speculator to invest his money in shipping at a moment when the value and efficacy of national protection is so likely to be brought to a more practical test. Mr. Kohler, whose name implies a foreign birth-place, may fairly doubt whether that retroactive championship which our Government refuses to naturalized citizens abroad, will be extended to naturalized shipping in European waters, and whether an equal vindication will attend the honor of our flag when it waves from the peak of an alien mast and when it floats over American oak. In such circumstances the buyer cannot be too wary, and even after he receives the rescript of the Department of State, favorable though it may seem to be, he will do well to hesitate upon his bargain. It is needless to say that during the continuance of active war in Europe every pretence will be resorted to to put foreign shipping beneath our protection. Sham sales will often be made, and where sales are not sham their genuineness will still be open to suspicion. In case of difficulty, it is not easy to foresee how such suspicions may tend to paralyze the activity of our officials, and to afford pretexts for avoiding an undesirable collision with some distant Power. The wiser plan assuredly will be to shun such transactions, whatever their form and their temptations may be.

The Tax-Commissioners.

The Editor of the *Herald*, finding the taxes upon his Paradise at Washington Heights uncomfortably heavy, very naturally doubts whether the Tax-Commissioners have been constitutionally appointed. He argues that as the Commissioners are County Officers, they should be created by County authorities and not by the Comptroller, who is merely a City authority.

But, granting the Commissioners to be County officers, they were created in 1850—four years after the adoption of the new Constitution—and under the express decision of the Court of Appeals in the Police case, they could be appointed in any way that the Legislature chose to designate. But the act of 1850 created them "a board to correct the City assessors," and says they shall be "known as Tax-Commissioners of the City of New-York." The act of 1857, extending the terms of these officers, says further, "there shall be in the City of New-York three Tax-Commissioners, as now provided by law." The act of 1859, which abolishes the office of Ward Assessors, is entitled "An act in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York." Previous to the law of 1850, from the time of the earliest charters, the Assessors of New-York were always City officials; in other parts of the State they have always been town officers, and are so distinctly styled in the Revised Statutes. Since the act of 1813 the expenses of town assessors have always been town charges.

So that, whether County or City officers, the Tax Commissioners are properly appointed by the Comptroller, as directed by the Legislature of 1859. If County officers, their office has been created since the adoption of the Constitution; if City officers, then the Comptroller, who is a City officer, may appoint them. It will be a wiser, as well as a more patriotic thing, for all persons assessed to pay their taxes manfully, even though they reside on Washington Heights, than to attempt any Plum Gut evasions through the narrow creeks and channels of the written law. Navigation of this sort is dangerous for all but experts; and in this case, as in most other cases, it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Legalized Drought.

Both Boards of the Common Council adjourned over, last evening, for one week, in order to save Thursday next for the great coming "Races." Her Britannic Majesty's Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled have erected it into a holy custom that the Derby Day shall never be invaded by business; and why should not our City Parliament follow so honorable an example?

Before the adjournment, however, four Councilmen earned immortality by reversing the historical action of the great Jewish leader in the desert. When the Israelites were dying of thirst, Moses smote a rock for them, and a pure spring of fresh waters gushing forth made the waste an oasis. Councilmen Bulteel, Jones, Gilmore and Tipper, or Tippler, (for the vote of this worthy citizen throws some uncertainty over the orthography of his name,) on the contrary, have smitten the public hydrants, and lo! they are dried up even before their cooling streams had begun to flow.

The proposition to establish fifty drinking fountains in different parts of the City having been brought up, was discussed learnedly, rather ungrammatically, vehemently and tediously. It being a perfectly simple question on the face of it, whether growing intemperance should be arrested and much positive suffering averted by putting fresh, good water freely within the reach of the wayfarer in our streets, and the stranger within our gates, of course some very notable champion was required to prove the negative of the case and make the worse appear the better cause. This high function fell to an eloquent personage by the name of Bulteel, whose oration was apparently inconsequential, and profuse enough to satisfy even his exacting audience. Mr. Bulteel objects to fountains. Fountains throw the water about, a trick for which we whip our little boys whenever they indulge in it; fountains wet the pavements, which worries the ladies sadly; fountains make puddles in the highway, into which respectable tipsy men are liable to stumble, to their immediate personal inconvenience and the subsequent rage of their wives. In short, fountains are a nuisance. Moreover, fountains have no votes, and free fountains can buy none. Grog-shops, on the contrary, while they supply wholesome and refreshing beverages of all kinds, are notoriously prolific of votes, and of just such votes as our hydrophobic Demosthenes and his friends do most delight in; and so for the sake of the grog-shops, if for no other reason, this upstart brood of lymphatic dribbling water-faucets must be instantly turned off. And the said water-faucets were accordingly turned off; the proposition to open them being lost for want of a constitutional vote. We trust that our citizens will not forget the names of the champions who have thus saved New-York from inundation. When the laborer's wife receives at the door her husband reeling beneath the benedictions of the barkeeper; when the father hears the language of the tippling-house from the lips of his child; when the weary faint by the way-side in the long intervals of our streets and squares, let the names of Bulteel and Jones and Gilmore and Tipper be present to their grateful minds.

In what a striking contrast with the enlightened action of Bulteel and his quadrille appears the conduct of the Mayor on the same evening!

While the Common Councilmen were plugging up the hydrants, the Aldermen were dolefully ruminating how to open the spigot of the City Treasury, closed and clinched by the veto of Mr. Tiemann upon a contract for paying certain parties $60,000 per year in consideration of their accepting from the City a great source of wealth in the form of the City deposits.

After taking such a step as this in violation of the well-established rule that to the "victors belong the spoils," we doubt whether Mayor Tiemann will have the courage to go to the "Races" at all, or whether if he goes there, he can possibly enjoy himself.

The Italian Festival at the Academy of Music.

More than two generations have rolled away since the world last saw the spectacle of an injured people battling for their rights by the side of a powerful empire, in a war not of conquest but of liberation. The people of the United States, of all people in the world, are least likely to remain indifferent to such a spectacle, and the cause of Italy is nowhere attended by more sincere good wishes or more fervent sympathy than here in the commercial metropolis of free America. The recent report of the Italian Committee organized to receive subscriptions of assistance for the families of the soldiers now in the field for Italian independence proved how ready the best of our citizens are to lend their aid to so good a work. To-morrow, at the Academy of Music, the public at large of New-York will enjoy the opportunity of helping the same righteous cause.

The Italian artists now resident in our City, comprising in their number some of the finest of living vocalists, are anxious to show that they are not artists only but Italians, and to give their talents at least and their popularity to the cause to which so many thousands of their countrymen are now giving their blood. They have organized a double performance by day and night at the Academy, in which all the most prominent of their number will take part. They have laid aside for this occasion, even those sensitive traits of *amour-propre* and artistic pride which are commonly regarded as inseparable from the artistic character: and more than one of the most distinguished singers of the Opera has offered to appear in any *rôle* which may be thought best, were it even in the chorus, rather than not contribute to the common cause. For some at least of these artists, the war in Italy is a reality terribly near their own hearts and homes. Madame Gazzaniga, who sings to-morrow in the "Trovatore," is a native of Voghera, the headquarters of General Forey at the battle of Montebello, and there at this moment her parents and her child are living, within hearing of the Austrian cannon, if not, indeed, beneath the immediate sway of the Austrian army. She has already, like many others of our artists, made her own private contributions to the help of Italy; but she now offers her splendid artistic abilities as a fresh tribute, which the public of New-York must indorse into exchangeable value. As a moral manifestation in behalf of a brave people contending for those rights on which the foundations of our own Republic rest, we cannot doubt that the audiences of to-morrow at the Academy will be all that they ought to be

in point of numbers and respectability, and of cordial good-will.

The Funny Bostonians.

The Bostonians, whose wit, like their east-winds, is generally more fit to refresh the asses of Job than to delight the soul of man, are always excessively funny whenever they undertake to be solemn. They were exquisitely droll the other day over Mr. PAUL MORPHY, whom they meant to deify. They have since been extremely amusing over Mr. POWERS' statue of WEBSTER, which some of them wish to throw into the Frog-Pond because the children do not fall down in fits of awe whenever they pass it; while other some—with Mr. EVERETT at their head—wish to put it on the top of the State House, that it may look like a photograph six-and-a-half inches long, and vindicate the sculptor from the charge of tampering with Mr. WEBSTER'S pantaloons and doing violence to the boots that defended the Constitution; but their most recent performance surpasses either of these experiences in point of absurd and owlish gravity. They are going to build a museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge, which is a very good thing certainly, and we hope will give the smallest child in Boston in time a distinct idea of the difference between a dodo and a dough-nut, and as a preliminary to the erection of the necessary buildings they had a little service with spades on the spot set apart for the purpose a few days ago. Everything was done decently and in order. First comes the Governor, then the Reverend President of the College, then some seven or eight other persons all duly named in capital letters by the Court Journals of the town of Tremont. So far the fun was excellent, and we should have been enchanted to have seen it all from a convenient corner. But in the midst of the momentous ceremony the "Governor" must needs make a joke, and with that joke the whole scene darkens. Here it is:

"Gov. BANKS made a few remarks, then took a spoke and planted it firmly in the ground, (saying pleasantly, 'We begin with the North,' in a voice audible to the nearest bystanders, and by them cordially applauded."

What did Gov. BANKS mean; and what did the bystanders "cordially applaud?" Did they "cordially applaud" the North? or the spade? or themselves? or merely the Governor? There is evidently a joke here somewhere, which perhaps in some underground and occult way is meant to rend and tear the "South" with grinding scorn. Will somebody have the kindness to evolve it; for it is really very depressing to know that we have a joke, and a Boston joke at that, which is yet quite inaccessible without the aid of a glossary or of a CHAMPOLLION?

THE STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.—Our telegraph dispatch from Washington, yesterday, stated that "Much anxiety was felt for the *Tennessee*, now seven days overdue at New-Orleans." But we have since learned that Mr. MORGAN, of this City, the owner of the *Tennessee*, received a dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 16th ult., stating that the steamer was at Vera Cruz, where she was detained waiting for an arrival of specie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council charged with the preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Sub-Committee on Fireworks reported in favor of requesting Messrs. J. G & J. EDGE & Co. to furnish the fireworks to be exhibited on the evening of the Fourth of July, and designated the following places in which the fireworks are to be exhibited: City Hall-square, Hamilton-square, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Hamersley and Houston squares, Thirty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Junction of East Broadway and Grand street, Junction of Seventh-avenue, Broadway and Forty-third street, Mission square, Five Points, Randall's Island and Jackson square. The amount appropriated for the fireworks is $3,600. The report was adopted, and the Committee adjourned to Friday.

HANDSOME PRESENTATION TO A LADY.—The Rev. J. M. MACAULEY, D. D., pastor of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, presented Mrs. HARRIET L. WESTERVELT, in the name of the Choir, with a very handsome testimonial, in the shape of a gold watch, richly ornamented with diamonds and rubies, in appreciation of the many services tendered by her to the Church as teacher of the singing, when not called upon by her regular engagement. Several leading members of the Church contributed generously toward the purchase of the testimonial. We learn that the Choir of the above Church numbers fifty-four available voices, under the skillful training and direction of Dr. GILMEITE.

FIELD DAY OF THE SECOND BRIGADE.—Yesterday the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments, Second Brigade, were ordered out for a day's drill, and assemblad at the Railroad Dépôt, on Hamilton-square, at 9 o'clock. The rain, however, prevented them from carrying out the contemplated drill, and after a few movements they were all dismissed until further notice. The Fifth Regiment were ordered out last Friday, but, on account of the severe storm, the order was countermanded, and yesterday they made another attempt to parade, but were a second time defeated by the rain.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met at noon yesterday. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of three vessels laden with rags and hides from Curaçoa. The captains stated that that port was healthy. It was directed that the vessels be permitted to come up to the City and discharge cargo forthwith. The bill of JULIUS B. KENNEDY for expenses in abating the nuisance at No. 49 Bowery, amounting to $15, was allowed. A communication from persons residing in the vicinity of Ninth avenue, between Fifty second and Fifty-third streets, complaining that the slaughter-house of Mr. CASEY, situated there, was a nuisance, was referred. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE TRIAL.—Manhattan Company No. 8 gave a trial at Riley's Pole, Fifth Ward, last evening with the most satisfactory results. An inch and an eighth stream was thrown one hundred and eighty five feet, perpendicular height; and an inch stream two hundred and five feet, perpendicular height. This playing was sustained for half an hour, with steam rising during the whole time. This performance is the more extraordinary when it is considered that the "Manhattan," as described in our columns last week, is a hand engine, weighing but about five thousand pounds.

SEIZURE OF ANOTHER NEW-YORK VESSEL AS A SLAVER.—The bark *Ann Mary* has arrived at Salem, Mass., from the Coast of Africa, and reports at Punta de Lehua, on the 1st of May, the bark *Emma Lincoln*, from New-York *via* Shark's Point, where she had been under seizure by a British vessel of war, upon suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade. After five days' detention she was released. This vessel was reported to be under seizure by the officers who brought home the bark *Orion*. The *Emma Lincoln* is an A 2 vessel of 300 tons register, and ten years old, having been built in Thomaston in 1849. She is owned in New-York by J. W. ELWELL & Co.

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF MUTE.—Last evening a deaf and dumb man, named JOHN O. MALEY while in a state of intoxication attempted to climb to the mast-head of a brig lying at Pier No. 44 North River. He had reached the fore yard, when, losing his hold, he was precipitated toward the deck, but striking the rigging he glanced off and coming in contact with the rail, fell into the water, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. His body was soon after recovered and conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station House, and the Coroner notified. The deceased recently came from Liverpool and was in search of employment.

A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of a woman named MARY SCHAEFER, of No. 314 East Eighth-street, who was lying in a dangerous condition from a kick in the abdomen given by an acquaintance living in the same house, named PETER GASS. The origin of the quarrel is not known, but the matter will be investigated by the Coroner to-day.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT YORKVILLE.—The Society of the Rev. Mr. BOTTSFORD'S (Presbyterian) Church, on Eighty-sixth-street, (Yorkville,) will hold a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Sunday School, in the lecture-room of the Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. With commendable enterprise this spirited, though not as yet numerous congregation, have recently finished a very handsome church edifice in their new and rapidly growing section of the City.

FIRES.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the woodshed and privy attached to No. 78 Sheriff street. Damage slight. Supposed to be the work of design. About 8 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the blacking factory of PINCKNEY & RICHARDS, Nos. 7 and 9 Fifth street, but being discovered at an early moment, the flames were soon extinguished. Damage $50. No alarm was given by the bells, and the origin of the fire is not known.

BOLD OUTRAGE.—Last night, as three gentlemen were standing in front of Lovejoy's Hotel, they were accosted by an elderly man who asked to be directed to the Fourth-avenue cars, stating that he had on his person $700 in money and a gold watch, and that he was pursued by a party of ruffians who intended to rob him. Mr. JOHN W. MARTIN, residing at No. 324 Ninth-street, one of those accosted, advanced toward the cars with the old gentleman, when he immediately found himself assaulted by seven or eight desperate scoundrels, who knocked him down and otherwise maltreated him, while the old gentleman was carried off bodily. Mr. MARTIN called for the police, but only succeeded in finding one of them after going as far as the corner of Nassau-street and Maiden-lane. On returning to the spot where the assault was made, nothing was to be seen of the villains. What become of the old gentleman Mr. MARTIN was unable to surmise.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named GERRARTY attempted suicide last night by swallowing an ounce of arsenic. He was discovered at his residence, No. 55 Baxter-street, and removed to the New-York HOSPITAL, where the physicians gave him a powerful emetic, which removed the poison. GERRARTY says that his uncle beat him and assigned that as a cause for the suicide.

DROWNED WHILE RETURNING FROM A FISHING EXCURSION.—The name of the man who was drowned while returning from a fishing excursion, on Sunday afternoon, near the Fulton Ferry, was VAN SAUSSEN. He stood up in the boat to allow one of his companions to pass him, when, by some means, he fell headforemost into the water. The body has not been recovered. Mr. VAN SAUSSEN leaves a wife and two children.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest, at No. 35 Cherry-street, upon the body of W. J. SINCLAIR, a boy 13 years of age, who was drowned on Sunday, at the foot of Roosevelt-street, while attempting to climb up the pier, after cleaning out a boat belonging to his father. Verdict of accidental drowning.

KILLED BY A FALLING BRICK.—Coroner GAMBLE yesterday held an inquest upon the body of JAS. REHIL, a laborer, residing in Second-avenue, near Fortieth-street, who died from a fracture of the skull received several days ago by the falling of a brick from a building on which he was working at the corner of Houston-street and Second-avenue. Verdict, "Accidental death."

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—JOANNA MCGRATH, an Irishwoman, died yesterday, at the Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received several days since by falling down a flight of stairs, at No. 209 East Thirty-fourth-street.

PARADE.—The Twelfth Regiment, "Independence Guard," will make a parade this afternoon, and be reviewed by the Mayor, in front of the City Hall, at 4½ o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES BY THE MAYOR—UNNECESSARY ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF $60,000—COST OF REPAIRING AND CLEANING THE STREETS IN PAST YEARS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, he resolution in favor of paying James Donnelly $2,619, for sawing splitting and carrying wood in 1857 and 1858. He objects that there are no certificates that the work was performed, and that there is nothing to indicate that the price charged was a fair one, or when and where the work was performed. The communication was laid over.

A communication was received from the Mayor with his veto to the resolution directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to contract for the removal of night soil for five years, and that until the contract is awarded and confirmed William H. Woodruff continue the work of removing the same. The Mayor deems that it would be inconsistent on his part to approve a resolution which, in effect, continues the work at the same extravagant rate of expenditure of which he has previously complained, and that it would be approving of an act which, he believes, the Common Council has no right to do. The work, as performed by Woodruff, he says, cost the City from June 15 to Jan. 1 last, between $34,000 and $35,000—an average of $1 250 a week—whereas, originally Mr. Day, whose assignee Mr. Woodruff is, had agreed to pay the City $4,100 a year, for five years, for the privilege of removing the night soil. Mr. Woodruff abandoned the work on May 13, last, for the alleged reason that he was not paid, and suits are now pending against the City brought by his assignee to recover $21 456 for the work done from Jan. 7 to May 18, making, with what had been paid him or his assignee previously, $56,000 for eleven months, or at the rate of $60 000 a year. Under these circumstances, especially as the sinks were overflowing and the warm season was approaching, the Board of Health had directed that arrangements be made for carrying on the work until a contract should be made by the Common Council. The work was now being performed at the rate of $12,000 a year.—$4.000 less than was paid to Mr. Woodruff,—and the parties that performed it offer to do it for an extended term, without any compensation. He solemnly protests against being made a party to a movement to continue the perpetration of such a fraud on the Treasury. Further, the Mayor deems that the direction by the Common Council, that Mr. Woodruff be employed, is an executive power which the Common Council has no right to exercise. It was directed that the communication be printed.

A communication was received from Mr. Delavan, the City Inspector, setting forth that the amount expended for street cleaning in 1856 was $385,070 22; in 1857, $400,867 42, and in 1858, up to the 25th of December of that year—the last pay-roll day in 1858—$297,805 69; and, he says, if the expenses of the remaining six days of 1858 were included, the whole amount would be $301,412 49. The communication, which was in reply to a resolution of the Board calling for information, was ordered on file.

Communications from the same officer asking for better office accommodations and relative to the necessity of filling low and sunken lots, were referred.

A communication was received from the Croton Board, stating in answer to a resolution of the Board, that in 1857 the amount expended under the direction of that Board in paving and keeping in repair the paved streets of the City was $36 525 66; in 1858, $35.344 08; in 1859, $22,276 22—total, $144,145 96.

A communication from Wm. H. Adams, in which he offers to keep the streets in repair for $50 000, was referred.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in a resolution in favor of the appointment by each Board of three of its members to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to matters relating to the new Reservoir. Aldermen GENET, BRADY and PECK were appointed on behalf of this Board.

The report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society, was laid over.

The report, from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of awarding the contract for cleaning the streets for the next five years, at $300,000 per annum, to C. JOHNSON and H. E. SAYRE, under the direction of the City Inspector, was referred to the Special Committee, previously appointed to consider the subject of street cleaning.

The Board adjourned to Monday, 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW FLAGS—REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL—CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE—RUSS PAVEMENT—DRINKING HYDRANTS.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, under the rule directing the Street Commissioner to purchase new flags for the City Hall.

Councilman JONES introduced a resolution directing the Comptroller to inform the Board by what authority the Police Commissioners have leased premises in Pearl street for a station-house. Laid over.

Councilman OTTARSON introduced a resolution directing the Clerk to the Common Council to inform the Board what had been done with the resolutions which they had passed, with reference to repairing the City Hall. Adopted.

The Street Commissioner was directed to advertise for proposals for altering the house and raising the front part of roof of No 84 Attorney street for the use of Marion Hose Company, No. 4, at a cost not to exceed $1,200.

The resolution directing the Croton Board to have the pavement on Broadway, from Fulton to Duane streets, chipped or grooved by Messrs Bralz and Janes, at an expense not to exceed 40 cents per square yard, came up for consideration.

Councilman LENT moved to amend by inserting "from Bowling-green to Fourteenth-street, except such part as is paved with Belgian pavement."

Councilman ROSS moved to amend by inserting "five blocks from Canal-street, north."

Councilman LENT was opposed to doing anything with the pavement, except to take it up. The wealthy omnibus proprietors opposed it because they would lose more sixpences by being obliged to turn off Broadway while repairs were being made, than it would cost to make good the injuries done to their horses. Such humanity he had no sympathy with.

Councilman BULTEEL was in favor of having the pavement taken up.

Councilman LAIMBEER urged the propriety of the measure proposed.

Councilman ROSS finally withdrew his amendment, and the question recurring on Councilman LENT'S amendment, it was declared lost by a vote of 10 to 10. On the original resolution the vote stood 11 to 9, and it was decided lost for want of a constitutional vote.

City Inspector DELEVAN complained of the insufficiency of his accommodations, and asked that better room might be provided. Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase an Engine for Company No. 31, at an expense not to exceed $1,500.

The matter of awarding the contract for constructing the gate-houses to the New Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., came up for consideration, and was made a special order for next Thursday evening.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of the City, as an experimental measure, came up.

Councilman RHODES moved to amend by inserting twenty-five hydrants of the Brooklyn Hydrant Company.

Councilman LAIMBEER was opposed to giving that Company such an advantage.

After a tedious and discursive debate, in which Councilman BULTEEL strongly opposed the adoption of the report, the vote was taken and stood 17 affirmative to four in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Councilmen Van Tyne, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, Craft, Platt, Ottarson, Darrow, Lent, Ross, Laimbeer, Jr., Allen, Decker, Townsend, Babcock, Valentine and Frost—17.

NAYS—Councilmen Jones, Tipper, Bulteel and Gilmore—4.

The report and resolution were declared lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned until 5 P. M. Friday.

The Health Wardens and the City Inspector.

COL DELAVAN ON THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

All the Health-Wardens, twenty-two in number, appeared before City-Inspector DELAVAN at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and were by him addressed at great length in regard to their duties. He told them that he was about to make the experiment whether the City of New-York could be kept clean and healthy. If it failed, it would certainly not be owing to any lack of effort on his part;—he would exert himself to do his duty to the public, and he was determined that all his subordinates should do their duty towards him. Health Wardens should not wait to have their attention called again and again to nuisances, but should hunt them up themselves and see that they were promptly abated. He called their attention to the numerous half-closed cisterns in the basements of down-town houses, and the number of dead animals permitted to remain for whole days, and even longer, in the most public thoroughfares. He should expect a report every morning from each Warden, and a special report in writing every Wednesday and Saturday, of the condition of each Ward. He felt quite sure that the charge that the doctors killed the people was not altogether true—the people killed themselves by eating unwholesome food—for during the short time which he had had to examine the matter, he had become convinced that fully one-fourth of the meat sold in this City was more or less diseased. Upon the efficient discharge of the duties devolving upon the City Inspector's Department depended not only the health but the commercial prosperity of the City, and he trusted that henceforth all would work with a will in the great task, as became faithful public officers and good citizens.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A ST. LOUIS MERCHANT, CHARGED WITH SWINDLING IN THIS CITY.—Officer McELROY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrived in this City yesterday, having in custody Meyer Goldsall, whom he arrested in St. Louis, on a warrant charging him with having obtained from various parties in this City, by means of false and fraudulent pretences, goods amounting to about $6 000. The affidavits upon which the warrant o arrest was issued, was made before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court, on the 1st of the present month, and set forth in detail—that in February last, the accused arrived in this City and made such representations as to his business and standing in St. Louis, as to induce the complainants to sell him goods, receiving in payment his own notes; and that soon after said Goldsall pretended to fail and made a bogus sale to a man named Strauss, with a view to defraud his creditors; and further, that previous to the said alleged bogus sale, Goldsall caused to be removed from St. Louis $8,000 worth of goods which he secreted in Memphis, Tenn. Among the parties alleged to have been thus swindled in this City, are James H. Sturdy & Co., $819 75; Thos. Richardson & Co., $583 54; R. J. Wilde & Co., $1,184; H. F. Barns & Co., $789 38; and many others in nearly similar amounts. Goldsall declares his ability to prove his innocence. He was commited to the Tombs for examination.

RECAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE PICKPOCKET.—A notorious pickpocket, named Charley McGowan, with three or four aliases, who, some six weeks since, was arrested for stealing a watch at the laying of the corner-stone of a Catholic Church in Fifty-ninth-street, but who immediately thereafter escaped, was rearrested yesterday afternoon in a Sixth avenue car, while in the pursuit of his calling, by Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court. At the time of Charley's arrest in Fifty-ninth-street, he, together with some of his companions, assailed Officer Wilson and destroyed his clothing because he interfered with his light fingered performances. He is this time secure in the Tombs and will doubtless be sent back to his old abode in the Penitentiary.

A VILE DEN BROKEN UP.—The Police of the Sixth Ward made a descent on Sunday night upon a notorious den of infamy, kept by one Henry Hatten, at No. 69 Duane-street, and captured the proprietor, together with eight females, who were locked up for examination. In one of the upper rooms they found several of the females exhibiting themselves in a nude state to a crowd of men.

ROBBED.—Christian Walter, of No. 109 Greenwich street, was taken in on Sunday by one Catharine Jaeger, to No. 128 Greenwich-street. She induced him to drink wine until he became fuddled, and then robbed him of $60 in gold, a watch and chain, and other articles, valued at $100. Walter complained of the transaction to Justice CONNOLLY, who locked Catharine up to await an examination.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Joseph Johnson was arrested, last night, on charge of felonious assault, preferred by Mrs. Cooper, of No. 25 Sullivan-street, and locked up in the Eighth Ward Station-house. Mrs. Cooper alleges that Johnson attempted to forcibly violate her person. Justice BROWNELL discharged Johnson from custody, holding him to bail in the sum of $300, to answer at the next Court of Sessions.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The members were loquatiously disposed, and consequently transacted but little business. Immediately after the minutes had been approved, a motion of Alderman FRANKS to take from the table a communication received from the Mayor two months ago, nominating two Water Commissioners, was carried, only two members voting against it. A lengthy discussion followed, but nothing fresh or new was elicited thereby. A motion to refer to the Counselor was lost by a decided vote. Finally, a motion to confirm the nominations was carried by the following vote: Ayes, 14; Noes, 5—Aldermen FURBY, DOUGLASS, DAYTON, KALBFLEISCH, TAYLOR. The Commissioners named in the Mayor's communication and now confirmed, are JOHN H. FUNK, whilom a carpenter, now president of an insurance company, and GAMALIEL KING, architect. This business disposed of, a communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of Ex-Mayor EDWARD COPELAND who died on Saturday last, aged 66 years. The communication was disposed of by the adoption of a motion to attend the funeral. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at his late residence on Clinton-avenue, between Myrtle and Park avenues. Reports of Committees were next called for. The Fire Department Committees of the Eastern and Western Districts presented a number of reports, and when they were disposed of, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Board adjourned for one week.

BETHEL MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL.—The officers and teachers of this school, which was established in 1841, have secured the exclusive use, for a term of years, of commodious and well-ventilated rooms at Nos. 42 and 44 Fulton-street, and have under their care a large and flourishing school, with a library for the use of the scholars of over 500 books. The teachers, numbering about forty, are from various evangelical denominations, and the association is sustained by them as a Union School, having as its aim the moral and religious culture of the children. The teaching is mainly confined to lessons from the Scriptures in the morning, and addresses to the children and singing in the afternoon, when visitors are always very welcome. The opening of the new rooms was celebrated on Saturday last by a feast, to the children and their friends, of strawberries and ice cream.

HOMŒOPATHY FOR THE CHILDREN.—The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, by vote of their Managers at their recent annual meeting, resolved to test the value of the Homœopathic system of practice, by appointing Drs. JOHN F. TALMAGE and J. B. ELLIOTT visiting physicians, and Dr. A. COOKE HULL consulting physician, for the ensuing year.

THE BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The second meeting to organize this Society was held on Saturday night last, when there was a respectable attendance, and a Constitution and By-Laws, reported by a Special Committee, were adopted. The officers will be elected at the next meeting.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—During the last week 18 patients were admitted to this Hospital and 12 were discharged. Patients remaining, 126.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 67, Herman Witte *vs.* Moses E Schenck; 124, 81. Sarah M. Laughlin *vs.* Margaret Quigley; 90, John Murphy *vs.* Francis McHugh; 109, Joseph Lockitt and others *vs.* John J. Chaloner and another.

Presentation at Yale College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Last Wednesday, 15th inst., was Presentation Day at Yale College. The day was fine, and a little before 10 o'clock the chapel was filled with the students and their friends, among whom were many of the gentler sex. The Poem was delivered by the class-poet, GEORGE W. FISHER, of New-Haven, and the Oration by the class-orator, EDWARD CARRINGTON, of Colebrook, N. Y. This latter was the great feature of the day. He took for his subject "The necessity of adherence to first principles," and his clear and eloquent exposition of it proved his thorough knowledge of his subject, and would have done honor to older and more experienced speakers. It was an honor to himself and the College, and fully merited the applause it received from the audience, and afterwards from the Faculty. The exercises closed with the singing to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," a poem written by one of the graduating class for the occasion.

In the afternoon the graduating class formed a circle on the green, smoking their pipes, and took their final adieu of each other, which was a most interesting occasion, and a very affecting one to those concerned.

On Thursday morning, early, the appointments for Commencement were announced, which generally gave satisfaction. The list is longer than for many years, numbering seventy-five. EUGENE SMITH, of Wilton, Conn., received the Valedictory. The graduating class numbers 105, and it speaks well for the scholarship of the class, that so large a proportion should receive appointments. The Commencement exercises will be on Thursday, 24th July next.

Curious Scene in Theodore Parker's Church in Boston—News from Mr. Parker.

From the Boston Atlas, 20.

Services were held as usual yesterday, at Music Hall, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. Before the discourse commenced, the Clerk of the Society, who assists in most of the services by reading hymns, Scripture, and announcements, stated that a letter had been received from Mr. PARKER within a few days, from which it appears that he left St. Thomas on the 17th of May, and arrived at Southampton, England, on the 30th of the same month. The letter was written in London, three days after his arrival, and states that his health is as good as when in Boston. He feels confident of its full restoration. A long letter to the Society from Mr. PARKER, written while in the West Indies, and which will make a volume of 128 pages, is to be published this week. It is represented as a production of much interest.

Dr. SOLGER had been announced to deliver a discourse. The preliminary services had been performed, and the hour of 11 o'clock had arrived. No Dr. SOLGER had arrived. The Clerk explained that Dr. S. had agreed to be present, and could not account for his non-attendance. He hoped, however, that that gentleman would soon arrive. Another pause ensued.

It was very awkward. The large congregation thought as much, and everybody looked at everybody else interrogatively, as much as to say: "Wonder what the matter is?" While in this maze, a solemn-looking gentleman, in spectacles and very large and white choker, took the desk and proceeded to address the congregation. Nobody knew who he was, and everybody appeared to care less. He was evidently a sensational preacher, and was fishing for a sensation. He had scarcely uttered a dozen phrases before he produced a sensation; in fact, he moved the audience—to leave. There was a general start. Just at this point it was whispered that Dr. SOLGER had arrived. The tide reset. There was a general rush back to the hall. The sensational gentleman in the huge choker and spectacles took the hint, cut off in the middle of a sentence and disappeared. Very soon, greatly to the general satisfaction, Dr. SOLGER appeared and took the platform. He apologized for not arriving sooner, stating that he supposed the services commenced half an hour later than was the case. He then delivered a discourse on "HUMBOLDT and FOURIER." He first considered HUMBOLDT, enlarging upon his great learning, industry and accomplishment; to the greatness of his genius and the impetus he had given to science, &c. This he followed with a sketch of FOURIER and his doctrines, his aims, &c. The discourse, which we have not space to report, was learned and interesting, and was listened to with attention and evident delight. Few men can please an audience better than Dr. SOLGER.

Shocking Murder in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin of last evening.

This morning about 5 o'clock, the murdered body of a woman was found in the yard of a house in Krider's-court, back of No. 719 Bedford-street. The deceased was a white woman, apparently about 30 years of age and Irish by birth. The woman had evidently been good looking, although a life of vile dissipation had made wreck of her. There was a horrible wound on and under the right eye, which had destroyed the sight of the organ and crushed the bone under it. There was also a very serious wound upon the top of the head. Either of the injuries described would have been sufficient to cause her death. The body was identified as that of a dissolute creature, who was known by the name of ELLEN WISTERS, a hanger-on of the wretched locality in which her remains were found.

The body was taken to the Second District Station-house, (Southwark Hall,) and inquiry was at once made to the Police to ascertain how the woman had come to her death, and by whom the wounds were inflicted. It seems that a colored man, named JOHN HALL lives in Yeager's-court, in Bedford-street near Eighth, where he has a single room. In this room he usually had three or four white female lodgers, whom he compelled to support him in return for the miserable shelter he afforded them. Among the latest of the accessions to this establishment was the deceased, who went there several days ago. Yesterday she got drunk, and they had a quarrel, and last night she went there, and he drove her away with violent threats.

Some of the witnesses declared that he beat her with a club late in the evening. His room was searched, and a pair of cloth pantaloons, which had the appearance of having been recently washed, were found lying on the bed. HALL himself, and a large number of miserable women, of both colors, were taken into custody, and escorted to the Southwark Hall, where Coroner FENNER proceeded to hold an inquest.

The persons engaged in the transaction, either as principals or witnessess, are of the lowest and most degraded class, and their evidence, part of which we have been compelled to suppress, discloses a terrible condition of morals in the portion of the city in which the murder was committed. The affair caused considerable excitement in that district.

HALL, the prisoner, is rather a decent-looking colored man, with a plausible address, and he has much of the appearance and manners of PETER MATTOCKS, the murderer of ELIZABETH GILBERT, who was executed a few years since.

More Navy-Yard Corruption.

From the Philadelphia News, 20th.

Within the last ten days formal charges have been preferred against officers in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard by a workman by the name of GIBSON. These charges implicate Mr. GREAVES, the master machinist, and Mr. McDONOUGH, boss blacksmith. The allegation is that GREAVES does a large business in the manufacture of such articles as can be got up in his department of the establishment, which articles are not handed over to the proper officer. Some of these articles, it is said, are sold, and the funds derived therefrom appropriated, of course, by Mr. G. and his friends, whilst others are used as presents to the favorites of Mr. GREAVES. In one case, a very beautiful howitzer, costing the Government about one hundred dollars, was manufactured and presented to Mr. McDONOUGH. This is done, as it is supposed, on the "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" principle. In other cases the manufacture and presentation consists of "dumb-bells," &c., which are variously disposed of. The investigation, which is now being conducted by Captains CARR and HOFF, in connection with Constructor GRICE is said to be extremely rich, giving out on many occasions most ludicrous evidences of the training and moral sensibility of the parties connected with the transactions referred to. A few days since, one of the parties named, whose connection with the investigation is somewhat prominent, had an altercation in the Yard with one of the witnesses, with whom he could not, or would not, agree, when he unceremoniously dubbed him as a d—d liar, adding, at the same time, that if they were not in the "Yard" he would "lick" him. The witness very politely suggested to the official that they should go beyond the "lines" and have the experiment tried, but the official, concluding that discretion might be the better part of valor, declined to go. We understand that there are also charges of levying black mail on the men in the Yard under pain of losing their places. This charge the Commission or Committee, whichever it may be called, refuse to have considered.

Intelligence has been received at the United States Indian Office from Indian Superintendent FORNEY, to the effect that the children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre would leave Utah for the East in charge of the transportation agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, about the 1st of June.

A National Spiritualists' Convention will be held at Plymouth on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of August next. Dr. H. F. Gardner, of Boston, will preside. Among the speakers engaged to attend are Judge Edmonds, General N. P. Talmadge, Professor Brittan, A. J. Davis, Emma Hardinge and Mrs. Hatch.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES,
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Rogers & Raymond's
COOL NEWS
for
BOYS OF ALL AGES.
Immense assortment of
BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING,
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES.
Boys' Linen Suits, $1.
Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50. Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Mixed Suits, $3 50. Boys' Summer Pants, $1.
And all other kinds of elegant SUMMER CLOTHING FOR BOYS at equally cheap rates.
One Price and No Reduction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., corner of Nassau.
Opposite Herald and Sun Buildings.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

A Fashionable Store.—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the Fashionable Emporium of the City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector, is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 129 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 & by mail or express.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.
The undersigned, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawings of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.
15, 19, 69, 35, 17, 3, 76, 50, 58, 75, 72, 37, 5, 23.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 31, JUNE 18, 1859.
53, 25, 9, 57, 42, 30, 45, 13, 2, 72, 44, 12, 21.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 18th day of June, 1859.
JAMES M. PRENTISS, } Commissioners.
W. R. SYMONDS. }
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

A Card to the Public.
THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
PRICE $50, $60, $80, $50.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
And kept in order one year.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 489 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY,
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Most Dashing Straw Hat
Of the Season, is the
RIO HAT, Price $1 50
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

F. Y. S. Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S. The largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.
F. Y. S. Sole manufacturers of the Celebrated
F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirt.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW,
By BEEBE & CO,
No 156 Broadway.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
No. 381 Canal st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS No. 7 Astor House and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MCARTHUR—HAMILTON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. John Brash, WILLIAM MCARTHUR to JESSIE LYON HAMILTON, both of this

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL REDUCTION IN SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS.

Ladies are respectfully notified that, for the balance of the season, our importations and manufactures, comprising in part some of the richest garments ever offered in this market, will be subject to a

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

Thus affording an opportunity to purchase new and beautiful Mantillas at much below usual prices.

The following deserve especial notice:

500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with handsome deep flounces, at $12 each.

250 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, with superb deep flounces, at $15 each.

350 LARGE-SIZED HANDSOME MANTILLAS, of Silk and Net fabric, very handsomely trimmed, at $8 each.

Also,

FRENCH LACE POINTS.
PUSHER LACE POINTS,
LADIES' SILK DUSTERS,
LADIES' CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' STRIPED DUSTERS,
MAGNIFICENT GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PUSHER MANTILLAS,
All at a similar reduction.

No. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloon.

MOURNING AND PART MOURNING GOODS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO our present very large and desirable stock of MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks and Robes, Bombazines, Paramattas, Alpaca, Tami, Grenadine, Barèges, Crepe Morette, Silk Tissues, Crepes, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. Also,

PART MOURNING GOODS,

Lawns, Barèges, Mohair Crossovers, Challies, Poil de Chevre, Le Laines, Chally de Laines, Brilliants, Ginghams, Prints, Robes, Shawls, Mantillas, Parasols, Collars, Sleeves, &c.,

MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire
SUMMER STOCK
Of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer their entire stock of
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND MUSLINS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on
MONDAY, June 20.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE BURNOUS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street,

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN FRENCH LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN PUSHER LACE POINTS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN VELVET AND NETT MANTILLAS,
At W. B. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN SILK AND PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTTS, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN BLACK BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN WHITE BAREGE MANTILLAS,
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN STRIPED SHAWLETTES, DUSTERS, &C.
At W. D. ELLIOTT'S, late McKenzie's,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-street.

LACE GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
J. A. BLUXOME,
No 651 Broadway,

Has received, per late arrivals and recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of
FRENCH FLOUNCING LACES,
REAL LACES,
LACE POINT SHAWLS,
CENTRE PIECES, BURNOUS, &c.

He would also call attention to his choice selected stock of Embroideries and made up Lace articles. Having unsurpassed facilities he is enabled to offer all goods in his line at prices that defy competition.

J. A. BLUXOME,
No. 651 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

A very choice assortment of real round Point Collars, at $4, worth $7. Also, Point Applique at $3, worth $6.

Real French Embroidered Muslin sets from $1 25 up. Cheap, well worth attention.

Entire new styles of Cape in Muslin and Valenciennes, very handsome.

Ladies' Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Mourning and Illusion Goods, in great variety at
RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

CHANTILLY LACES JUST RECEIVED PER FULTON.

Will be offered during this week
At an immense reduction,
Points, Mantillas, Flounces, Trimming Laces, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, and Crowns. Also, a full assortment of Point Applique Collars, Point Aguille Collars and Sets.

N. B.—A large assortment of round Veils from $1 to $30. MILLER & GRANT, No 703 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday, June 20,
400 PIECES FINEST QUALITY and newest patterns AMERICAN PRINTED LAWNS,
(On 1,400 cloths.)
ONLY 10 CENTS PER YARD.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, wishing to CLEAR OFF THEIR SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Have GREATLY REDUCED THE PRICES OF BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, &c., TRAVELLING MATERIALS; Also RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES very cheap indeed.

No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!

We have now opened a splendid assortment, embracing all the novelties introduced this season, to which we invite the attention of
The Ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Not having the enormous expenses which Broadway and Canal-st houses have, we can afford to sell the same goods as theirs at 30 or 40 per cent. lower prices.

Children's and Misses' Mantillas and Sacks all sizes.

W. K. PEYTON,
Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Now offer their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES
And
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Of the latest Paris styles.
At greatly reduced prices, to close the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

RICH LACE MANTILLAS.

We are desirous of closing our Spring importation of Lace Goods, and offer
FINE FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
" " POINTS,
below the cost of importation—they are all new styles, and cost from $15 to $75 in Paris.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CARPET BUYERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF,
SELLING OFF,

At a great sacrifice, the entire balance of stock of carpetings, floor oil cloth, &c., (to close the business.) There never was a better chance to get a bargain.

J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 434 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING Woven Skirts—Skirts with patent fastenings—12 Springs, $1 31—14 Springs, $1 50; and 17 Springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 Springs for $8 a dozen; 12 Springs, $11, and 14 Springs, $14 a dozen.—Old Skirts made over. C. S. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

AT 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
DRY GOODS FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
DRESS GOODS IN ALL THE POPULAR STYLES and fabrics for Ladies' Summer wear.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES IN EVERY VARIETY.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
ALSO, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING.

The above valuable and complete stock contains an assortment of the very best goods at the lowest prices.

C. G HOOK,
Sixth-av.,
between 8th and 9th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SELECTED BUILDING sites, at or near the different stations on the Northern Railroad, connecting Jersey City with Piermont. At Englewood, on the Hudson, 12 miles from New York; at Huyler's, (Tenafly,) 14 miles; at Closter, 16 miles; at Rockland, 20 miles. These localities have been selected with reference to convenience to railroad stations, proximity to the river, good water, perfect healthfulness, unsurpassed land and water scenery, advantages of schools and churches, and present unusual inducements to those who desire country residences near the City. Three comfortable houses at Englewood and Rockland, for sale or to rent. Also, a superior farm of 143 acres, 1 mile from station, and 17 miles from New-York. Four trains daily over the road, each way. Maps and descriptions at the office of A. C. MOORE, No 60 Wall-st., and at my residence. J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage, carriage and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Main-st, well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well built mansion, 46x48; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF NORTH OR South Orange, N. J., a country seat, with 5 to 10 acres of land, on which there is plenty of fruit, shade trees, &c. Must be in a good healthy location. The house is not important, provided the grounds are improved, and there is a good site for a house on the land. The price must be moderate, and the place convenient to a railroad depôt, address, with full particulars, price, &c., A. W. S., Box 2,111 Post-office.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat and farm, in the above vicinity. Location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and seventy acres of first-rate land; well watered; good orchard and some woodland. Terms low and accommodating. This is a fine chance to secure a large lot of land, in a very desirable neighborhood. Address TARRYTOWN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 15 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depôts, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. B. A., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A MODERN-BUILT cottage with half an acre of ground, beautifully located, having a view of the river for 20 miles; house contains gas, range, &c., &c.; the grounds, fruit and shade trees. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO, No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS-ON-THE HUDSON—A pleasant cottage, with garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind, and on very high grounds, within five minutes of the depôt, a most desirable and healthy residence for a genteel family. Inquire at the railroad depôt and on the premises of V. GIROUDE.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with eleven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVENient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTTAGE, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 33x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, AT PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Also,
A room with steam power, at No. 133 Mercer-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished,) with about 5 acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, corn-shed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, 3 minutes' walk from depôt, about 5 miles from Elizabeth, N. J., well stocked with fruit, healthy, and near stores, schools, churches, &c. Price, $4,000 for farm and contents, including horse, carriage, cow, hogs, plows, &c. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. B. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two-story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never-failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh.
S. W. HAGER,
T. M. KISSACK, } Newburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 210 acres, 20 miles by cars from New-York; has a commodious two-story house, 75x30; seven barns, two carriage houses, three barracks, ice-house, milk house, &c. Springs and fish pond; the land, fences, &c., are in the best order. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, 155 Fulton-st, near Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—157 ACRES OF CHOICE land, three miles southwest of the village of Newburgh. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE SELECTED farming lands in the State of Iowa; would be exchanged for a house and lot in Brooklyn, or a small farm. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty st,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts.; also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st., and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th st, and 12 lots on 128th-st, between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 125th st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av.. 3 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 125th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness stands in Westchester County, situated on Old Boston Road, head of Railroad-av., Morrisania, has been used as a grocery, flour, feed store and boarding-house; building in good order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Grocer, corner Old Boston and Westchester avs.

CITY PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT.—Two elegant brown stone houses, in prime order, fashionably located in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, and paying a handsome rental. Any difference in valuation will be paid in cash. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th-st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSBICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

LOT FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE OF TORtieth-st., 168 feet west of 3d-av. Apply to
J. WILLS, No. 85 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.—BROADway and Ann st.—To lease for a term of years. To lease for 18 years from April next, the property known as the American Museum, on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—55 4x102 6. Wanted—a plot of ground on Broadway, below Fourteenth st., to be occupied by the American Museum, of equal dimensions to the present location. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, at No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story and basement building, No. 555 Broadway. The first is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water on the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE house, No. 202½ East 20th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs, bath room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for produce or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 18th-st.; between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st., near the 2d av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSES, NOS. 111 AND 113 Bleecker-st., will be rented together or separate. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 182 EAST 14th st., containing the modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

A SUMMER SPRING MATTRESS—UNEqualed for ease, comfort, durability and economy; cottage and children's bedsteads and cribs, in great variety and new styles, very cheap. Mattresses of all kinds, warranted good, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IMMEDIATELY, a fracture bedstead, with mattress in sections, for the use of a person with a broken limb. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 18 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by P. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 9 Kilby-st., Boston.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. C., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9 and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.

WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and exports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands from among the waiting hotels of this country. Suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

TRITON HOUSE, GLEN COVE.—COMFORTable Summer boarding for families, by the waterside, shady grounds with beautiful prospects first-class bathing, fishing, sailing, and no mosquitoes. The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open by JOHN MILLER, who assures all health seeking patrons that he is resolved on keeping a good table, and furnishing his bar with the finest liquors. Prices of board reasonable. Extra accommodation by steamboats this year from James-slip, East River, and Catharine-slip, East River.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st. Mr. Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDers can be accommodated at a large brick farmhouse in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing; near by, fine vegetables, fruit, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UP-TOWN CITY PROPERTY—A fine country residence, with near three acres of garden, delightfully situated in the village of Newtown, L. I., only four miles from New-York. House large and showy, with every possible convenience in out-buildings. Every variety of fruit, pears, cherries, blackberries, strawberries, &c., &c. Address NEWTOWN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL board can be obtained at a farm-house in a healthy and well shaded location, near a pleasant village. Distance from City, one hour and fifteen minutes by railroad and omnibus. Good reference given and required. Apply at No. 20 28th-st., corner Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING nice board in a country village situated at Oak Hill, and easy of access by car or steamboat, can obtain full particulars by calling on W. PIERCE, No. 17 Dey-st., or E. HAMILTON, No. 172 West-st., or of the subscriber, Mrs. RHODA BELL, Oak Hill, Green County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ P Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22 until July 7.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER-STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

PEOPLES' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 16, 1859.
ELECTION.—At the Annual Election, on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. F. HUNTER,	SIMON SCHNDLER,
JOHN STEWARD.	WM. M. WILSON,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,
ALBERT C. ZABRISKIE,	JOHN B. SPAFFORD,
MATTHIAS CLARK.	JOHN W. LEWIS,

EDWARD D. NELSON.

And JAMES S LEWIS, WILLIAM MOIR, DAVID D. EGAN were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, CHAS. F. HUNTER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. W FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO 18 WALL-STREET—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, to stockholders who were such at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d instant to the morning of July 2.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlet & Co., 56 Wall-street, on and after the 6th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 6 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from MAY and NOVEMBER to JANUARY and JULY, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$300,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, or as collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in parcels of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Agents.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.
By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 16th June, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE 18TH INST., a gold watch, white dial, with chain and key attached, (No. of watch, 1,242; maker's name, Quatier à Locle,) in passing from Wall-st. Ferry to Broadway. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at J. & H. SCHMIDT'S, No 71 Nassau-st., second story. The watch is an old family relic, and therefore the above reward.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN and Broome sts, on the 11th inst., a port-monnaie containing a $1 bill, some gold and silver, and an accepted draft at sixty days, No. 1,762 for $950, of no use to any one, as the indorsement of the owner is not upon it. Any one returning the draft to Room No. 3, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor, may retain the money with an additional reward of $5, and no questions asked.

LOST—OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM THE office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., three New-York and New-Haven Six per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, payable in 1875 and numbered respectively 421, 428, 430. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of said Bonds, as payment has been stopped, and a liberal reward will be paid for their return to the undersigned at No. 40 Exchange-place.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THE 17TH, IN Wall-st. or Broadway, or left in an omnibus, a small letter POCKET-BOOK, containing a letter or two in Spanish, one addressed to a house in Boston, and some small sketches of machinery, of no value but to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by applying at No. 151 East 18th-st., New-York.

$2 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY person for the return of Memorandum Book and Letters which were in the pocket of coat taken from No. 63 Broadway, Monday, 20th inst. No questions asked.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to escape upon the street or be placed upon the side walk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash or scavengers.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Saturdays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at his office corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 14.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners until Monday, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and delivering on the dock of the Water Works, situated on the Passaic River opposite the village of Belleville, One Thousand Tons of Bituminous Coal.

The Coal to be the "Ron of Mines," free from slate and earthy material from the mines of the "American Coal Company," or equal in quality to such coal, and to be delivered in good order as above between July 1 and Sept. 1, 1859.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and if other than the American Company's Coal is intended, will specify the mine from which it is obtained.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the City.

By order of Water Commissioners,
GEO. H. BAILEY,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of LYON & FALLS, Machinists, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES LYON,
THOMAS J FALLS, Jr.
Dated May 1, 1859.

This business will be carried on as usual at the old stand, No. 125 Attorney-st., by the undersigned.
JAMES LYON.

WANTED—250 DIRT-CARTS, TO BE EMPLOYED in the work of cleaning the streets of the City. Apply immediately to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, corner of Essex and Grand sts.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements bounding on, laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton Kimball C. Dayton, Jo-ephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lelia V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Montague place, near Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859.

C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Osborne, No. 124 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN C. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.

CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, late of the town of Bellerville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN E. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.

my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.

ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S Mail Steamship Company's steamer
STAR OF THE WEST,
at the following greatly reduced rates:
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound,
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,
provided it weighs 18 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof. Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs. Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To Sail every 20 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring st.

For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 30.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. THRASTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
ABKEY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The ABKEY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st, corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, and red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 4 o'clock P M precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
APOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS ADGER R. ADAMS Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, June 25.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Macon, Ga., $23; Augusta, Ga., $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $60; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-York, for the above ports after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 6th of July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

EXCURSIONS.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY IS NOW RUNNING daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., from 42d st. Commodious ferry houses have been erected, and ample accommodations provided for passengers and carriages. The boats are large first-class, and ply every fifteen minutes. This new ferry affords a very desirable resort for the citizens of New-York. The scenery, palisade and forest, at Weehawken, in the immediate vicinity of the landing, abound with beautiful walks, both on and under the palisade, along the river or on the quiet country roads. Pic-nics, schools and children can spend a healthful and delightful day at Weehawken. Perfect order is maintained on the grounds of the Company.

Building lots are now offered for sale by the Ferry Company on favorable terms. Apply at the office of the Company, on the Weehawken side.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Captain W. A. HITCHCOCK, will commence her regular trips for the season on and after SATURDAY, June 11, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 9¼ A. M., 12¾ P. M., and 3¾ P. M.; Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ P. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No 4 North River, 10 A. M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Returning from Coney Island: 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Last trip at 6¾ P. M. Fare for the whole Excursion, 25c.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW leaves Catherine-st. every morning, at 8 A. M., for Glen Cove, City Island, St. David's Island, Lloyd's Rock and North Port, returning in the afternoon, commencing June 23.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—AT reasonable rates to Sunday Schools, Societies, &c.—the commodious steamer COLUMBIA. Apply at People's Line Office, Pier No. 16 North River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.—Has been used but little, and is in perfect order; is newly painted, &c. Sold for want of use. Apply at FLEET'S Stables, Hamilton, near Market-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:10 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferas and Intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave the New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:40 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

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Magazines for July.

Magazine literature is the most appropriate reading for midsummer, and magazines are the most convenient of all books to carry in the pocket, to take to the sea side, under the shade of apple trees, or for companions in yachts and railroad cars. The contents of July Magazines should be light and agreeable, neither too learned nor too odd.

The *Atlantic* for July opens with an essay on TOM PAINE, with special reference to his second appearance in the United States. Light reading could hardly be looked for in an essay on such a subject, but this is not so heavy as its name indicates. Getting past TOM PAINE we come upon another epistle from that humorous writer, PAUL POTTER, of New-York, addressed to his friend Don Roberto Waggonero, on the pleasant topic of "Books, and the Reading Thereof." A graceful poem, "After the Ball," not at all in the spirit of GEROME'S ghastly painting, follows, and then we have a pleasant gossip on natural history, entitled, "Rock, Tree, and Man." "Chip Dartmouth" is an American story, of a kind which all our magazines especially lack. An essay on PERCIVAL and his poetry; "Zelma's Vow," a story to be continued; another essay on that rare topic, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; Mrs. STOWE'S story of "The Minister's Wooing," "The Professor at the Breakfast-table," two or three poems, a notice of CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes," and five or six pages of brief literary reviews, complete the number. It is quite equal to any previous number.

The following poem on ROBINSON, of Leyden, we take from the "Professor:"

He sleeps not here; in hope and prayer
His wandering flock had gone before,
But he, the shepherd, might not share
Their sorrows on the wintry shore.

Before the *Speedwell's* anchor swung,
Ere yet the *Mayflower's* sail was spread,
While round his feet the Pilgrims clung,
The pastor spake, and thus he said:

"Men, brethren, sisters, children dear!
God calls you hence from over sea;
Ye may not build by Haerlem Meer,
Nor yet along the Zuyder-Zee.

Ye go to bear the saving word
To tribes unnamed and shores untrod;
Heed well the lessons ye have heard
From those old teachers taught of God.

Yet think not unto them was lent
All light for all the coming days,
And Heaven's eternal wisdom spent
In making straight the ancient ways.

The living fountain overflows
For every flock, for every lamb,
Nor heeds, though angry creeds oppose
With LUTHER'S dike or CALVIN'S dam."

He spake; with lingering, long embrace,
With tears of love and partings fond,
They floated down the creeping Maas,
Along the isle of Ysselmond,

They passed the frowning towers of Briel,
The "Hook of Holland's" shelf of sand,
And greeted soon with lifting keel
The sullen shores of Fatherland.

No home for these!—too well they knew
The mitred king behind the throne;—
The sails were set, the pennons flew,
And westward ho! for worlds unknown.

—And these were they who gave us birth,
The Pilgrims of the sunset wave,
Who won for us this virgin earth,
And freedom with the soil they gave.

The pastor slumbers by the Rhine,—
In alien earth the exiles lie,—
Their nameless graves our holiest shrine,
His words our noblest battle-cry!

Still cry them, and the world shall hear,
The dwellers by the storm-swept sea!
Ye have not built by Haerlem Meer,
Nor on the land-locked Zuyder-Zee!

The *Great Republic* has reached the firs number of the second volume, and starts afresh upon the second stage of its existence in a very vigorous and hearty condition, so far as appearances go. The *Great Republic* has some striking characteristics of its own, as every magazine should have; it is not an imitation of any other work of its class on either side of the Atlantic. It addresses itself more directly to the patriotic instincts of its readers than any other of our monthlies, and displays a very fierce-looking spread eagle on its title page. It is illustrated with a good many wood cuts, which have more vigor of expression than delicacy of finish. The contents are very varied, and some of the articles possess high literary merit. There is a well-written account of Valparaiso, copiously illustrated, and another illustrated account of the "Pawnbrokers of New-York." "Athletic Awakenings" echoes the notes that have been recently heard in various parts of the country on the necessity of proper physical training; a criticism on GERALD MASSEY, and an account of the origin of *Punch*, are very admirable magazine articles.

That very excellent republication of the best things in the English and Scotch periodicals, the *Eclectic Magazine*, has among its attractions for July a capital mezzotint portrait of King VICTOR EMANUEL, with a very good biographical sketch of the Italian hero. The literary contents of the *Eclectic* are all selected with admirable judgment, and the greater part of them happen to be specially appropriate to the present condition of European affairs.

A Roman Banquet.

All the furniture requisite for the banquet was of costly material or exquisite workmanship. The number of courses was gradually increased till it exceeded twenty, and after each course everything which had served for the previous course was removed and fresh supplied.

Slaves were especially appointed to each convivial function, and those functions were most minutely defined. The most delicious perfumes embalmed the banquet-hall. A master of the ceremonies announced the merits of the dishes most worthy of special attention—the claims they possessed to this sort of ovation; finally nothing was omitted of a nature to sharpen the appetite, keep alive the attention, and prolong enjoyment.

This luxury had also its follies and absurdities. Such were those banquets where the fishes and birds served counted by thousands, and those dishes which had no other merit than that of having cost an enormous price, such as that dish which consisted of the brains of 500 ostriches, and that other of the tongues of 5,000 birds, all of which had been taught to speak.

After the above the enormous sums spent by Lucullus at his banquet and the costs of the feasts he gave in the hall of Apollo will be readily understood. At these feasts the etiquette was to exhaust every known means to flatter the sensuality of the guests.

Those glorious days might be revived at our own time, but we want a Lucullus. Let us suppose some man known to be enormously rich desirous of celebrating a great political or financial event, and of giving on the occasion a memorable festival without regard to expense.

Let us suppose that he engages the services of every art to adorn the place of the festival in every detail; that he gives orders that recourse be had to every means to procure the rarest provisions and the noblest wines of the most famed cellars; that he has a troupe of the first actors of the day to perform for the amusement of his guests; that the banquet be enlivened by vocal and instrumental music performed by the first artistes of the day; that, as an *entr'acte* between dinner and coffee, a ballet performed by the prettiest dancers, shall enliven his guests; that the evening shall close with a ball, at which two hundred women, selected among the most beautiful, and four hundred elegant dancers, shall attend; that the buffet be provided with the most excellent hot and cold beverages, fresh and iced; that at midnight a wisely selected collation shall imbue new life into all; that the servants be handsome and well-dressed, the illumination perfect, and, moreover, that the Amphitryon should have arranged for every guest to be sent for and conveyed home without discomfort—the bill on the following day might startle even the cashier of Lucullus.

An Appetite for Oysters.

It may be remembered that, not very long since, every dinner commenced with oysters, and that many of the guests swallowed some few dozen, even as many as twelve dozen. I wished to ascertain the weight of this *avant-garde*, and I found that a dozen oysters (water included) weighed four ounces, or twelve dozen three pounds. This satisfied me that the same men who eat a hearty dinner afterwards would have been completely appeased had they eaten the same quantity of meat, even of chicken.

While at Versailles in 1798, as commissary for the directory, I was continally brought in contact with Sieur Laperte, greffier of the tribunal, a great amateur of oysters. He said he never yet had been able to eat enough at one sitting, or, as he expressed it, "*tout son soul.*" I resolved to procure him that satisfaction, and I invited him to dinner. He came. I kept time with him up to the third dozen, when I let him go on alone. He had eaten thirty-two dozen; the operation taking an hour, the person who opened them being rather slow; and as I had not dined I stopped him when he appeared only in full swing. "*Mon cher*," I said, "it is not your fate to eat your *soul* of oysters to-day. Let us dine!" We did so, and he made as hearty a dinner as if he had been fasting.

TRUE FEELING.—In a late *North British Review*, we find the following, which may be read with profit by artists of all classes:

One of the greatest musicians of this age was once applied to by a lady, whom it is no exaggeration to call a remarkably fine piano-forte player, and was entreated to give her some advice upon her execution of the works of such masters as Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, &c. He politely but firmly refused.

"Do not you think the lady has real talent?" asked a friend.

"She has every requisite of a magnificent performer," was the reply, "fine touch, execution, but—"

"But what?" persisted the friend, "why will you not help her with your counsels.

"Because," rejoined the great artist, "she and I would cease to comprehend each other at the very first word I should utter. I should have only to say to her this: 'You execute in perfection whatsoever you choose, *but you feel falsely*;' if I am to enter into communication with you, and to explain to you what my convictions are, the beauties or intentions of this or that divinity of my musical Olympus, I shall have to repeat to you, at every instant, *feel otherwise, be otherwise impressed*; in a word, change your nature.'

What earthly use do you suppose there would be in that? No, my dear Sir, I could more easily do good by my advice to a far inferior performer, but the vibrations of whose nature should respond truly to the mighty harmonies of those who, to me, are the representations of absolute beauty and truth, under the artistic form of music."

THE TROUT.—The trout is the only fish that comes in and goes out of season with deer; he grows rapidly, and dies early after reaching his full growth. The female spawns in October—at a different time from nearly all other fish; after which both male and female become lean, weak and unwholesome eating, and if examined closely will be found covered with a species of clove-shaped insect, which appear to suck their substance from them. They continue until warm weather, when they rub the insects off on the gravel, and immediately grow strong. The female is the best for the table. She may be known by small head and deep body. Fish are always in season when their heads are so small as to be disproportioned to the size of the body. The trout is less oily and rich than the salmon; the female is much brighter and more beautiful than the male, they swim rapidly, and often leap like salmon, to a great height when ascending streams. When I first stocked my trout pond, I placed 1,500 in it, and was accustomed to feed them with angle worms, rose bugs, crickets, grasshoppers, &c., which they attacked with great voracity, to the amusement of those looking on. They grow much more rapidly in ponds than in their native streams, from the fact that they are better fed, and not compelled to exercise. Trout are the only fish known to me that possess a voice, which is perceived by pressing them, when they emit a murmuring sound and tremble all over.

Robert L. Peale.

The Rights of American Ships, Ship-Builders, and Ship-Owners.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The continuance of the war in Europe, and the probability that the other German powers may be induced to take part in it, has rendered the subject of the rights and interests of American shipping both important and interesting. Such will be our position and the benefit of our neutrality, in case the Germanic Diet should determine that there was danger threatened to the Federal territory, and especially if England should ultimately be unable to withhold her hand, that it cannot excite any surprise to see the manifestations of anxious desire on the part of foreigners, both residents and naturalized here, to secure for foreign built ships, and now owned wholly, or in part, abroad, the privileges and immunities of American vessels.

This has been sought to be done, in some cases, with the intent, in good faith, to sell to our merchants these foreign-built ships, when they could no longer be safe, under their own flag, from French cruisers; and in others, by a proposed feigned sale, to hide, under the name of American owners, the foreigners, still the real owners, who, having derived at home whatever privilege and advantage was secured to them by low wages and protective rates at their own Custom-house, now attempt to defraud the belligerent rights, shun the risk which their nationality imposes, and, under a fraudulent use of the American flag, compete with and undermine American interests.

It had been said that Committees of gentlemen thus interested, either as foreigners resident here, or as the representatives of foreign interests and owners, have gone from various places, among others from this place, to Washington, under the impression that power was given, under our laws, to either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, to dispense, in certain cases, with the requirement of the Registry and Navigation acts, and grant register or license to foreign-built vessels, with the privilege of American registered ships, when they were purchased, commanded and navigated by American citizens. It may be well, herefore, to look for a moment at those acts, by which it will be seen that no such thing can be accomplished.

The policy of the Navigation and Registry Laws is to secure *American* interests, to encourage American shipbuilders, to protect and secure against foreign competition American shipowners, and to promote the development of the American marine, by encouraging the increase and requiring the employment of American seamen.

And the principal mode of securing this is by compelling the use of *American-built* ships, to which alone, (with the exception of foreign vessels captured, or wrecked and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value,) when registered, are given the privileges belonging to vessels of the United States.

The following ships only are admitted to registry: 1. Those *built within* the United States, and *belonging wholly* to a citizen or citizens thereof. 2. Ships which may be *captured* in war by such citizens, and lawfully condemned as prizes. 3. Vessels which may be adjudged forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, be purchased and *wholly owned* by such citizens; and 4. Vessels which, though built in a *foreign* country, are *wrecked* in the United States, purchased and repaired by the owner, a citizen of the United States, to the extent of *three-fourths* the cost when repaired. These four divisions embrace all the vessels which *can* become American ships. But even when a vessel falls within one of these she may still be debarred from such privileges. For no ship, though American built and owned, is so entitled, if owned, wholly or in part, by any citizen of the United States who *usually resides* in a foreign country, during such residence, unless he be a Consul of the United States, or agent for and partner in some house of trade, consisting of citizens of the United States, and established there. Nor is any such ship, (*i. e.*, though American built and owned,) which has been *seized, captured*, and condemned, under authority of any foreign Power; or which has *by sale* become the property of *foreigners*, although *afterwards sold to* and *owned* by American citizens entitled to the benefit of registry. Nor is any such ship entitled to registry if owned, wholly or in part, by a naturalized citizen, residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country, unless he be there as Consul or public agent of the United States. Nor can any sea-letter, or other document, certifying the owners of any vessel to be citizens of the United States, be issued to any other than a *registered* or licensed ship, owned *wholly* by such citizens.

So jealous is the law of these rights thus secured to ships built here or condemned as prize, or purchased by our citizens at the Marshal's sale, under forfeiture, or repaired here to such extent as to almost make them American built, that it will not permit this character, when once divested by condemnation abroad, or sale to a foreigner, to be regained, *though she again becomes American property.* The plain object and policy of the law being to foster our own ship-building interest, and compel the spending among them of the gold which otherwise would thus go abroad to pay the foreign owner. And the greatest care is taken to require (under bond) the surrender of the Register, when the vessel is sold abroad, or loses her national character; and to secure and keep up the *American* interest and the national feeling by the law which refuses these privileges to a vessel, though built here, which is owned, in part even, by a citizen, *usually resident abroad*, or by a naturalized citizen after one year's residence in the land of his birth, or two years in any foreign country.

Under these laws and the protection afforded by them, and the jealous care they have extended, American shipbuilders have sent forth a marine which has been the pride and boast of the nation, as well as a lucrative source of wealth to its shipowners, who would soon find, under any other policy, a continuance *forever* of that depression, and a death-blow, instead of the temporary suffering which has for the past two years rendered the carrying trade so unprofitable.

A Bogus Banking Concern Broken Up.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 18.

About three months ago, a man named CHAS. B. ORRIS, was arrested at Cleveland and incarcerated in jail, upon the charge of passing several bills upon "The Manufacturers' Bank," which purported to be located at Hartford, Ohio County, Indiana, but which were alleged to be worthless. Three thousand dollars of the paper was found upon his person. A short time ago, one of our city police officers came into possession of a letter, dated at the "Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford," and directed to the wife of ORRIS, making inquiries as to the progress of his difficulty at Cleveland, and lamenting that his detention prevented their going on with their banking business successfully. The letter was signed N. H. WILLIAMS.

The letter was handed over to Detective Officer REANY, who wrote to Cleveland, and learned that ORRIS was still in custody, awaiting trial. The officer then opened a correspondence with Mr. WILLIAMS, at Hartford, under the name of WM. H. T. RINGWALT, representing that he had been boarding at the same house with ORRIS, and that the latter had explained all the business; made inquiries as to how the banking business progressed, and whether there was any money in the operation. Mr. WILLIAMS answered immediately, stating that he was very much embarrassed in his operations in consequence of the detention of Mr. ORRIS, which prevented their going to work; that he had a few hundred dollars of his bills, but dare not circulate them, for fear they would come back for redemption, &c. In conclusion, he urged "Mr. Ringwalt" to pay him a visit, and he could then explain more fully. "Mr. Ringwalt" concluded to accept the invitation.

On Thursday afternoon, Chief of Police WILSON, accompanied by Detective REANY and BIRARS, started for Hartford, to call on Mr. WILLIAMS. At Lawrenceburgh they were joined by Marshal GRAY, of that city. The party stopped at Aurora, and taking a team drove eight miles back into the country to Hartford, over a section which they found a "hard road to travel." Some twenty or thirty houses, a blacksmith-shop, and a Justice made up the "City," which was honored with the presence of the "Manufacturers' Bank." "Mr. Ringwalt" introduced himself, and presented his letters. They were entirely satisfactory. The Chief of Police was then introduced to Mr. WILLIAMS as a friend from Massachusetts, who was all right on the main question—viz., the banking and currency business.

After a brief intercourse had worn off the natural reserve of strangers, Mr. WILLIAMS went into a full exposition of his banking scheme—discoursed earnestly upon the fortune in prospect, and lamented the embarrassments which had hitherto cramped his efforts to supply the country with a circulating medium. He explained that the Bank was got up by parties in New York and Detroit; that he, Mr. WILLIAMS was the "Banker," and the only person to be known in the matter; that they paid $165 to SAGE & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for the engraving of the bills, and that $70,000 had been printed, at a cost of a quarter of a cent on the dollar; that he came to Hartford in February last to open his bank, but that the want of a few hundred dollars had hitherto prevented his operating. Mr. WILLIAMS further explained that ORRIS had been the cause of all the difficulty; that he went on to New-York and got a quantity of the money, with the understanding that it was not to be circulated except at the extreme West, but that he passed several bills on the cars, which had led to his arrest at Cleveland, and that the principal party in Detroit, who had $90,000 of the bogus stuff, immediately committed the pretty bills to the flames. Mr. W. said they had everything right with the publisher of a certain New-York Counterfeit Detector, as they had *paid him nineteen hundred dollars to baote the money right!*

Mr. WILLIAMS urged "Mr. Ringwalt" and his friend from Massachusetts, to embark in the business. Two hundred dollars would be capital enough to put the Bank afloat. The bills must be circulated "away out West," so as to guard against their coming back upon them. "Why," said he, "no man would ever think of coming away out into this *fried-meat* town to have the bills redeemed." He had selected the location with especial reference to *that.*

As additional evidence that the bills would "go," he stated that, with a friend, he had one day passed $45 before dinner, in Cincinnati. All these, and many other things, Mr. WILLIAMS fully explained.

The officers finally concluded to make the arrest. The Massachusetts gentlemen were reintroduced as the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, and Mr. WILLIAMS opened his eyes! "Who are you?" asked the "Banker!" of "Mr. Ringwalt." "BILL REANY, the Cincinnati detective," was the response of the Chief. Mr. WILLIAMS acknowledged himself "sold," and took the matter quite philosophically. He even essayed a hearty laugh over the way in which he had been duped.

The officers prepared to return to town, but first went through the ceremony of "closing the bank." They presented some of his own bills for redemption in specie. Mr. WILLIAMS lacked several dollars of having a cent in coin. "A hard run on your bank this morning," remarked one of the officers. "But a —— sight harder one on the Banker," was the pleasant but emphatic rejoinder of Mr. Williams. The officers took an account of "stock," which inventoried as follows: About $600 in 1's, 3's, 5's and 10's, of the Manufacturers' Bank, one trunk, (which represented the "safe,") two shirts, one vest, and two sections of a flute! The entire catalogue, except the bills, was subsequently attached for a board bill due the village justice.

Mr. WILLIAMS reached this city yesterday morning, in company with the officers, and was brought before the Police Court, where the case was continued until Tuesday next, for examination. He was formerly in usiness at West Liberty, Ohio, where he failed. He then removed to this city and engaged in the hardware business, but was unsuccessful. As a last resort he has tried his hand at banking, with no better luck. He has a wife and two children in Logan County.

The Attempted Murder and Suicide in Canada.

A brief telegraphic dispatch in yester day's TIMES gave some account of a terrible tragedy, the particulars of which will be found below:

"It becomes our painful duty this evening to chronicle one of the most melancholy events that has happened in this vicinity for a great length of time. As all of our readers are well aware, a very heavy frost occurred in this County, as well as elsewhere, on Friday morning. It appears, from what information we have received, that a well-to-do farmer in Harwick, of the name of JOHN MCCOIG, owner of a farm consisting of some 200 acres, had, last Fall, sown a large quantity of wheat. This Spring the wheat came forward finely, and presented every appearance of affording to the industrious husbandman a good yield; unfortunately, however, the heavy frost of the 5th instant, seriously injured the wheat, which fact greatly depressed Mr. MCCOIG's spirits. Nothing though of a serious nature was apprehended by his friends. But on Friday morning, the frost happened, and Mr. MCCOIG, upon visiting his fields, declared all his crop to be ruined, and expressed himself as if he saw nothing but starvation staring him in the face. This he declared he could not endure, so, while his wife was out of the house milking the cows, the unfortunate man, with a razor in his hand, proceeded up stairs to the loft of his dwelling. Here he found his little daugeter, aged about eleven years, nursing an infant child. Making an effort to seize the eldest child, he declared he was going to kill her, and then the babe, "for," said he, "it is better that I should kill you than that you should starve to death." But before he could lay his hands upon the daughter, she rushed down stairs, screaming at the top of her voice, for the purpose of alarming her mother. Mrs. MCCOIG heard the alarm, and at once ran into the house, and up stairs; but she was a moment too late. The unhappy man, seeing that his child had gone to give the alarm, at once knew that if he did not hurry in his project he would be frustrated in the attempt. Therefore, as soon as his daughter went out of the house, he abandoned the idea of murdering his children, and at once closed the horrid scene by drawing the glittering razor across his own neck, cutting his own throat from ear to ear. Mrs. MCCOIG entered the room in time to see her husband fall to the floor, from a projection he had grasped immediately after committing the act, covered with blood from head to foot, a ghastly dying man. On the following day Dr. PEGLEY held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.—*Chatham (C. W.) Planet.*

A SINGULAR DUEL.—The Montreal *Herald* gives the following account of a singular duel, said to have been fought in that city on the 15th inst:

"It would appear that, about 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, Councilor AUCLAIRE, while walking in McGill-street, was accosted by a stranger, whose name he did not know, but who, at any rate, came from France. This stranger told the Councilor that his conduct on the night previous in supporting the Mayor, was not becoming for a gentleman. To this Councilor AUCLAIRE replied—that he had a right to think and act as he pleased—that he was of opinion the Mayor should be sustained—and, therefore, he supported him. The stranger, it is stated, then observed, that Councilor AUCLAIRE was a rascal, in answer to which assertion, the Councilor said: 'You may prove that if you like; but not in the street.' The stranger said he had pistols; and he with a friend who accompanied him, as well as the Councilor, at once took a cab and drove in the direction of Sherbrooke-street. The three then repaired to a field in the rear of McGill College.

The pistols were then loaded by the stranger's friend—Councilor AUCLAIRE and the stranger then separated ten paces. The word was given, and they both fired. The stranger fell, wounded in his right foot; his opponent was uninjured. Councilor AUCLAIRE states that he could not make out even the name of the stranger; but he says he was a tall, dark man, and resides in a certain hotel in the vicinity of McGill-street. Councilor AUCLAIRE, himself, is a man upwards of fifty years of age, and his vision is not the strongest; in fact, it is stated that he had to use spectacles while engaged in the duel.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.—The Olney (Ill.) *Press*, of the 16th inst., relates the circumstances of a most diabolical outrage perpetrated in the vicinity of that town on Saturday last, upon a young man from Lawrence County in that State, who was the accepted lover of a respectable young lady, who happened to have another admirer, whom her brother desired her to wed. That paper says:

"She wisely chose to act as she pleased and cleave to the one she loved the best, and promised her hand in marriage to the young man of Lawrence. The discarded lover then commenced to devise means to defeat the "match,"—first, by telling scandalous tales about her, and having the same to reach the ears of his triumphant rival. All he could do, however, failed to effect a change in his determination. The wedding day was fixed and the guests invited. The young man came over on the train, and upon his arrival the defeated lover, in company with some five or six fiendish companions, proceeded to the house, and kidnapping him, took him to the woods, gagged him, placed a rope around his neck, and with vehement curses told him if he did not promise to leave the vicinity and the presence of the girl, they would swing him up. By the pleadings of the young lady, her mother (who is a widow) and the neighbors, invited as guests, he was finally released and permitted to marry her. After the wedding was over the infamous scoundrels were arrested and held for trial in heavy bonds."

(Advertisement.)

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
is the
GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE BLOOD,
and the sovereign *remedy* for *eruptions of the skin*, and all forms of *cutaneous diseases*. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring, change of climate, want of exercise or the use of a uniform saline diet,
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[Advertisement.]
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Photographs,
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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
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Dinner,
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Private Rooms for Parties.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 21.

$4 000 U. S. 6s, '74	10¼	200 Reading R.	b60 41⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	s10 86¼	200 do	s30 41
8,000 do	86⅜	600 do	s30 41
8,000 do	86⅜	400 do	b60 41¼
5,000 do	s20 86	50 do	b30 41⅜
5,000 do	s60 85⅜	100 do	41¼
5 000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do	41⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R 6s	89	50 do	b30 41¼
4 000 Erie R. 2d M. B.	75	50 do	s15 41⅜
2,000 Har. R. 1st M.	69¾	100 do	41⅜
1,000 Har. R. 3d Mt Bs.	74	1200 M. S. & N. I. Gtd. Stk.	30
1,000 La C. & Mil L G'Bs	16½	100 do	b60 30
2,000 Chi. & Rk. Isl Bds.	93	150 do	b60 30½
1,000 Lake E. & W 2d Mt	41½	200 do	bnw 30
90 Bank of Commerce	100	200 Panama R.	bnw 123
50 Am Exchange Bk	103	80 Ill. Central R.	58¼
100 Cumb Coal Pref	s60 16¾	575 Gal. & Chicago R.	64
100 do	s30 17	400 do	64¼
10 do	17¾	700 do	s30 63¾
175 Pacific M. S. Co	70	200 do	s30 63¾
200 do	s60 69	100 do	b30 64¼
100 do	b30 69¾	100 do	64¾
50 do	b30 70	100 do	b60 64¾
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	91¼	150 do	s10 64
1150 N. Y. Cen. R.	c 73⅜	50 do	b30 64
300 do	b60 73¾	200 do	s10 63¾
10 do	74	50 do	b60 64
450 do	s10 73¾	100 do	s30 63¾
100 do	s60 72¾	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	28¾
50 do	b30 73	300 do	28
170 Erie Railroad	b3 6¾	100 do	s10 25¾
200 do	s10 6¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 59
780 Hud. River R.	31¾	100 do	59¾
400 do	bnw 31¾	100 Norwich & Wor. R.	35¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, reg.	105	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	29¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	92¾	100 do	s40 29
28,000 Missouri St. 6s	86¾	50 do	s60 29
5,000 do	b30 86¾	250 Gal. & Chi R.	s10 63¾
6,000 Brook. City W. L.	103	50 do	b30 63¾
800 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	83¾	10 do	64¼
3,000 do	s60 83¾	100 Ch. & Rock I. R.	b60 59¾
100 Pac. M. St. Co	s30 69¾	50 do	s30 59
20 Erie Railroad	6¾	300 do	s30 59
100 do	6¾	300 do	59¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	bnw 73¾	100 do	59¾
50 do	s60 73¾	700 do	s30 59¾
100 do	s15 73¾	400 do	s30 59¾
150 Hud River R.	31¾	100 do	b60 59¾
50 Harlem R. Pref.	36¾	50 do	59
100 Reading R.	b60 42¾	50 do	s30 58¾
50 Del., L. & W. R.	48	200 do	s10 58¾
13 Nor. & Wor. R.	35¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 Chic. & Mis R. 7s	29	10 Second av. R.	101¾
3 000 E'nav'e & Ill. R. 7s	62½	15 American Ex. Co.	76
2,500 Ill. St. J. R. 7s	60	5 Metropolitan Bk.	120
1,510 G. W. M. Im. R. 7s	59 60¾	10 Mercantile M. L. Co	118½
140 Rep. In. s. '54 to '58, 50		25 Adriatic F. Ins. Co.	95¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	85¾	20 Security F Ins. Co.	124
370 At Mut. In. s. '59	79¾	40 Irving F. Ins. Co.	119¾
1,270 do	58 92¾	12 Home Fire Ins. Co.	177¾
100 Irving Bank	102¾	50 Tradesm's F. I. Co.	104¾
20 Bank of New-York	106¾	5 Metropolitan Bk.	119¾
150 Everett Fire Ins. Co.	55	40 Chatham Bank	85½
0 Lafayette F. I. Co.	110½	15 Mechanics' Bank	117
75 Firemen's F. Ins. Co.	96	5 Shoe & Leather B'k	113¾
50 Col. Marine Ins Co.	108	26 Harmony F. I. Co.	93¾
20 Mercantile Mu. I. Co	110	27 G. W. Marine I. Co.	130
75 American Guano Co.	5		

MONDAY, June 20—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 18, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 11:

Decrease in Loans	$1.158 733
Decrease in Specie	1,059,942
Decrease in Circulation	110,005
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	244,444

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 19, 1858.	June 18, 1859.	June 11, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508 657	$68,508,657
Loans	117.797,047	121,800.195	122.958,928
Specie	32 396 456	23.192 217	22,134 275
Circulation	7.297,631	8,281.111	8 391.116
Gross Deposits	102,149,470	99.170,335	99.042,966
Exchanged	16 868 521	20.042 356	20,159 434
Undrawn	85 280 949	79 127.979	78,883,535
In Sub-Treasury	7,685 876	3,604,765	3,681,754

The Loans run off much as we anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The Specie increase, though rising a million of dollars, is not so large as the previously shown gains to the heavy Banks on the Street indicated. The Deposit line is steady. The movement this week is likely to be partially disturbed by the new Treasury Bill negotiation to-day, though Specie will not leave town, and is likely, for the most part, to return immediately to bank. The export demand for the week we have no present means of ascertaining, as the Foreign Exchanges to-day are on a stand, waiting the overdue mail of the 8th June by the *Ocean Queen*, and the soon expected mail of the 11th by the *Persia*—both to come to this port. Bills on London are 110½@110¾ at 60 days, and 110¾ on sight; sales thus far unimportant, and no large engagements made for Specie. The Money Market is steady at Saturday's quotations for Discounts, while demand Loans are in fair request at 5@6 ℘ cent.

The bids for the $5,000,000 new Treasury Bills opened at Washington to-day, were found to be almost wholly from this City. The awards were $100,000 at 5 ℘ cent.; $800,000 at 5½ ℘ cent.; $1,800,000 at 5⅝ ℘ cent., and $2,300,000 at 6 ℘ cent. per annum interest. The bids at 6 ℘ cent. amounted to $10,900,000, so that about 21 ℘ cent. is awarded at this rate of interest. The result is not essentially different from the run of the bidding, as far as known, on Saturday. Most of the bidders at 6 ℘ cent. offered for heavier sums than they expected to get. The average of the awards on $5,000,000 will be about 5.81 ℘ cent. per annum; comparing with an average of 4.75 ℘ cent. on $4,000,000, June 15, 1858; the difference corresponding very nearly with the relative state of the Money Market now and then. The names of the successful bidders, if telegraphed to-night, will be found in another part of this paper. Messrs. RIGGS & Co, M. MORGAN & SONS, GRANT & BARTON, H. F. VAIL, THOMPSON BROTHERS, TREVOR & COLGATE, Bowery Savings and United States Trust Company, are among the takers. The first payment on account, $100,000, was made into the Sub-Treasury this afternoon. The Customs to-day were $148,000. The disbursements $133,468. Balance this afternoon $3,723,948.

The changes in the Stock Market, to-day, are not important. At the early Board prices were steady, but with no decided spirit in the dealings, except in Reading, which was rather higher than on Saturday, and in speculative demand; and in Galena, which was heavily sold for the decline. In the afternoon, Rock Island was rather pressed on sale, cash and sellers' option, the price falling to 58⅜ ℘ cent. The general tone of the market at the close was weak on the Share List, but steady for State Stocks. New-York Central, in which the transactions of the day were not up to the usual activity, closed 73½@73⅝; Missouri Sixes 86⅞@⅞, a fraction higher than on Saturday; Tennessee 92⅜; and Illinois Central Bonds 83 ℘ cent. The Western Road Stocks were nearly all weaker; Rock Island 58⅜@⅝; Galena 63¾@¾; Toledo 25⅞@26; Michigan Guaranteed 29@29¼; Michigan Central 40¼@⅜; and Illinois Central 58½@59. The Shares of the Panama Company further advanced to 1.23½ ℘ cent. sales. The half yearly dividend of 6 ℘ cent. was declared to-day, payable 1st July, having been earned six weeks ago. The specie surplus to the 1st July is not publicly known, but is supposed to be over 2 ℘ cent. for the 6 months, placing the present undivided profits, exclusive of the 6 ℘ cent. now declared, at something like $700,000, or 14 ℘ cent. on the Capital Stock. The Pacific Mail Shares have advanced to 70 ℘ cent., sales. The City Bank Stocks are also higher.

On Thursday next, June 23, a New-York State Loan 5 ℘ cents for $350,000 is to be awarded at Albany to the best bidders. The remainder of the City Corporation Loan 6 ℘ cents., June 16, has been taken by Mr. S. DRAPER, $60,000. The Chemical Bank has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 6 ℘ cent.

Real Estate....MONDAY, June 20.

By order of Court, Mr. BLEECKER sold as follows:

One lot west side Third-avenue, 50 feet 5 inches north of Sixty-third street; JOHN N. COLSEY, $2,575. The next adjoining, DAYTON W. SEARLE, $2,440.

Four lots north side Sixty-third-street, 100 feet (in rear of above) west of Third-avenue; GEORGE WHITEFIELD, $1,120, $1,150, $1.130 and $1,135.

One lot south side Sixty-fourth street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue; same, $1,105, 60 per cent. remain.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold house and lot, No. 1,091 Broadway and 599 Sixth-avenue, directly in the rear of the Broadway House, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, the through lot being in size 21 feet 2 inches fronting Broadway, 20 feet 2 inches fronting Sixth-avenue, about 130 feet on the north line, and about 138 feet on the south line; both houses are four-story and basement brick houses, 40 feet in depth; the Sixth avenue house sold subject to a lease for three years, from May 1, 1859, at $600 per annum, and the Broadway house for one year at $800; the whole